

THE QUEEN OF FASHION

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Edited by
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EASTER LILIES

THE QUEEN OF FASHION

NEW YORK.

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[NOTE.—Mrs. Lyman Abbott is so well known as a practical and sympathetic writer that we feel sure our readers will welcome these articles written especially for THE QUEEN OF FASHION.—ED.]

COMBINATION seems to be the watchword of this age; Alliances, Guilds, Leagues, Unions, Associations, Societies, Clubs, Federations,—how they multiply. No one is in step with the times who does not belong to two or three "organizations" and an enquiry into the cash account would probably discover a larger number of "dues" and annual fees than one would imagine.

Until within a very few years women have not thought this gathering of forces was suited to their nature. Many of us can remember when there were no Women's Missionary Societies, when the thought of a Woman's Club would have been shocking, and as for leagues and guilds and federations they were distinctly relegated to politics and the work-shop. It is now too late to consider whether the new order is a good one—the stream is upon us—we cannot turn it back; we may and ought to study its direction, and try gradually to change its course, if we find it threatening harm to any vital interest.

If the family—that most sacred of all societies—is losing anything by these new combinations of women—if that most holy league is in danger of disintegration from their influence, then away with them, every one. If the women who are combining for study, for activity, for recreation, are doing so because home is "too narrow" for them, or too dull, because they cannot find there scope enough, then we might well arise with the fervor of the soldier and, for the sake of our hearthstones, try to crush the many-headed enemy. But if the desire to make the home a nobler place, to enrich it, gathering inspiration and wisdom for it from many earnest souls, is in the hearts of the women who organize themselves into companies, there need be no fear of any permanent loss to the home and there may be great gain. Perhaps with the dread of being a "club woman" many thoughtful wives and mothers have kept aloof from this new movement, when, had they fallen in with it, they could have done very much to save it from the domination of "cranks" and from the cultivation of "isms." And only those who feel most deeply the great opportunities and responsibilities which have come to women in this country and this age can understand how valuable might be the conferences, the counsellings together which a broadly planned and wisely restricted National Union of women's societies would afford. It is when one realizes the demands of a high calling and the limitations of ability to meet them, that the value of an exchange of experiences and of a comparison of methods is also realized. Courage is gathered from the stories of struggle and victory, wisdom is learned by hearing the causes of success achieved, and enthusiasm kindles enthusiasm. Ten women counselling together can accomplish a hundred fold more than the ten could do separately.

And yet there are serious difficulties in the way of a large National Federation of women's organizations such as is now attempted in several countries, notably our own and Canada. The machinery must necessarily be complicated and would require a master hand to manage it. The expense, too, is an objection, for already the number of demands upon the none-too-full purses of women are too great, and the suggestion of another society to be sustained calls forth a cry of remonstrance. The local clubs and societies call for "dues," a local council of clubs must have its allowance, then follows state, national and international treasuries each with a gaping mouth. So it is still a vexing problem will the "game pay for the candle?" Will the harvest of instruction and inspiration be a fair return for dollars and time

expended. Certainly the harvest cannot be gathered immediately; difficulties will delay it, mistakes will lessen it, but if we can see a prospect of good returns by and by, our means and time may be expended in hope.

It is yet too soon to estimate the real value of the National Councils of the United States, and of Canada. Although the second Triennial Council of the United States has recently been held in Washington, the council has not yet passed safely through the danger of infancy. While it has aroused a fresh interest in the plan for "bringing together representatives of bodies, circles or societies of people engaged in different lines of work widely scattered in locality and diverse in purpose, it has not yet succeeded in drawing to its embrace many of the largest and most influential of women's societies. The "Federation of Clubs," the "Collegiate Alumnae," the "Young Women's Christian Associations" and the large denominational Missionary Societies have not joined the Council, and without these there is no adequate representation of women. The financial condition of the Council is not encouraging and the future looks threatening. Yet in spite of these weaknesses one cannot fail to see the usefulness of an attentive consideration of such problems in education, philanthropy, art, governmental reform and moral advancement as occupied the two weeks' session in Washington.

It is now about time for the second annual meeting of the "National Council of Women of Canada." Following that of the United States, the Canadians were enabled to improve on their sister organization both in declaration of purpose and in practical methods of Union. And the Canadians had also the great advantage of the wise and calm but powerful direction of Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen. She has had large experience in organizing, possesses remarkable power of harmonizing, and in many ways has been of incalculable service to the Canadian Council and through it to the women of Canada.

Notwithstanding the interest it has aroused in the plan for bringing together "representatives of bodies, circles or societies of people engaged in different lines of work" widely scattered in locality and diverse in purpose, the National Council in this country does not cover so large a variety of women's work as does that in Canada. There the French—who are perhaps more exclusive than they are with us—and the English,—the Romanist and the Protestant,—the religious and the scientific,—the philanthropic and the educational, are brought into hearty co-operation. Neither race, creed nor any other cause of division stands in the way of a united "movement for the highest good of the Family and the State," and these women band themselves together "to further the application of the Golden Rule to society, custom and law." What an opportunity this gives for the provoking of one another to good work!

Not only are there National Councils but there is also an International Council, so that if the plans are fully carried out the women of all lands will be brought into a measure of association. Who can tell what is to be the outcome of all this! How can the children of the one Father better be brought into fellowship than by the leading of the daughters? Will it not stimulate us all to do and be our best and to see the good in others? Respect for differing opinions, a fair estimate of values in activity, a kind judgment of motives, these must abound if there is to be harmony. Would not all our religious and philanthropic work be better done if we were governed by these principles? In this spirit we are sure many of the leaders in co-operative work are laying the foundations of the organization—but the real animus of the Council will be no better than the average of the individuals who compose it.

A. J. H. Abbott.

The Twentieth Century Mother.

IT IS a trite commentary upon the fickleness and frailty of human wisdom that the only persons who claim to possess definite knowledge regarding the successful bringing up of children are the ones who have never had any. The far away fields of possibility are always green with the verdure of imaginary endeavor and good intention. Other people's children offer a rich opportunity as a medium for carrying out our choicest and wisest theories. Compared with our own children they are like the foreign missionary field to the more circumscribed field of home missions; there are such possibilities in foreign missions! But all satire and paradox aside, the question of child rearing is one which the world has thus far dealt with about as unsuccessfully as that of some unexplored science whose principles lie about our feet waiting to be utilized. All branches of progress have received more attention than this vital cause of child rearing. Froebel sounded the key note of future possibilities when he invented the Kindergarten system of teaching. He suggested the vast amount of work that had been left undone since the human race was placed upon earth, and it remains for the Twentieth Century to pronounce him the greatest discoverer,—the greatest scientist, if you like,—of the Nineteenth Century. Child culture is yet in its incipient age and when woman reaches the highest rung in the ladder of advancement, we shall see her with sympathies keenly alert to the needs of little children. This stage of development is made up of the component parts of countless virtues; combined, these virtues make the perfect mother—than which no woman can attain to greater perfection.

THE attitude of the world toward children has altered materially since you and I were little children. Government is less negative now than it was then and the old theory of the rod has almost passed into desuetude. Punishment that only means physical suffering, is regarded as having rather a deleterious effect upon the mental and moral nature than otherwise. The use of the rod constitutes a very direct means of attaining the desired

end, obedience. It is also a more or less cowardly means and amounts to a confession of moral weakness that seeks to fortify itself with brute force. The latter is a poor substitute for the force of character with which every parent should be endowed. The public whipping post has been almost entirely abolished and the domestic whipping post isn't as popular as it once was. One doesn't like the sound of that expression, "domestic whipping post." Man is by nature cruel and the cruelty of an entire generation may be handed down to the next through this medium. However, it is a great deal easier to tell how not to do, than it is to formulate rules for action. Rules can be formulated but they should be positive, not negative rules. Why always tell the children what they must not do? Find things for the children to do and a little diplomacy will encourage them to enjoy the doing. The power to impress upon a child the fact that you expect him to do right is the most potent authority in the world.

In the sensitive heart of a little child there is a well spring of love and sympathy that is waiting to respond to the love and the sympathy of its elder. If the spring ceases to flow in the heart of a child, whose fault is it? When the heart of the grown up world goes out to little children indiscriminately, as I believe it will some day, later on, the state will have nobler citizens than it now has. Every child should be an individual for whom the state is morally responsible and the state should not refuse to recognize the responsibility. It is a fact worthy of mention that Australia has progressed farther in this direction than any other country on the globe. Australia has no orphan asylum. Every homeless child is pensioned by the state and a home is found for it in some good family, where the state maintains it as to board, clothing and education, until it is fourteen years of age.

Woman has made great progress in the reform field. She has reformed all sorts and conditions of men and affairs. Their clothes, their morals, their religion, their politics, their appetites, their complexions, their philanthropies, their dwellings, their churches, their jails, schools, asylums, every thing has come directly under her notice. The field with the most sentiment in it, the one that bears the most directly upon the human race is the one entirely unworked—that is the field of the human mother in relation to her child. We do the best we can—all of us mothers; we watch and wait and labor and pray, and we work all the time, the very best we know how. Then when the little ones whom we have borne and nourished and cradled and tended with unceasing care, and for whom we have sacrificed everything because we loved them better than we did ourselves—when these little ones grow up, we regard them in amazement, some times, as we behold in them traits of the common place grown people with whom the world is overstocked, and we say to ourselves—"Can these ordinary men and women be the same in whom I once placed my hopes—the same whom I once pillowed on my breast?" Mothers do say these things in their own hearts some times.

PERHAPS mothers love their children too blindly and neglect to impress that most essential qualification to nobility—the fact of the relation of things. Here is a point for the reformer to work with. A knowledge of the relation of things is the fundamental principal of all growth. A charter expresses the relation of a corporation to the state; the ten commandments express the relation of man to God and of man to his neighbor. The fifth commandment expresses the relation of the child to the parent but it rests with the parent to emphasize the meaning contained therein. Emphasizing it with the rod is the old-fashioned way. Emphasizing it through love and sympathy and appreciation produces results that are nothing short of divine. It is all so simple to talk about.

SOMETIMES I think mothers sacrifice too much; this is because they love too well; sometimes they make ideals of the children and blind their own eyes to faults. It is well to let the children know you regard them as ideals, mothers dear, because that means that you appreciate their every virtue and every effort to do right. Whenever you call a child's attention to one instance of his well-doing, you arm him with weapons to fight the wrong. He is gladdened by your appreciation and he sees for your good will on the next opportunity that presents itself.

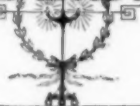
A measure of responsibility is as developing to a child as it is to a grown-up and every child should be made to feel that he owes some slight debt of obligation to the roof that covers him. With the vast amount of power that women possess the wonder is that children grow up to be such indifferent compliments to the mother who gave them birth, for the fault all does lie with the mother. Association, environment and heredity are the three forces that are constantly at work. They work with the mother or they work against her. In an extreme condition of feminine advancement, mothers will know how to engrave virtues in their children. They will be more logical and more diplomatic and not less loving, for love will be a mother's power and a mother's weakness.

HARYOT HOLT CAHOON.

A Carolina "College Settlement."

THE LATEST movement in feminine philanthropy is a log cabin college settlement proposed for erection in the mountains of North Carolina, not very far from the famous Vanderbilt Castle. The college settlement plan is to build a large log cabin, fill it with good books, pictures, and the suggestion of what the mountaineer's wife or daughter could do in the way of softening and refining even her crude surroundings. The gospel of teaching through friendly intercourse is to be as closely adhered to as in the slums. The mountain women are, first of all, Americans; they are of vigorous minds, have strong and correct principles of duty, and, if rightly approached, those who share the log cabin have every prospect of finding more rapid response to their improving suggestions than the foreign-bred class in the city ever give.

IN THE LIBRARY



WHEN THE WOMEN VOTE.

A CIRCULAR came in the course of the mail—
A circular dainty and white,
'Twas printed in script and well gotten up,
And worded in fashion polite;
In envelope square and with monogram, too,
Some function it seemed to denote;
But when it was read it proved but to be
A brief invitation to vote.

She pondered it over and knitted her brow,
She never had had one before—
Then studied the date for a minute or two,
And thought of engagements a score.
And could she find time? she asked of herself—
She'd a luncheon, she knew, for that day,
And an afternoon tea that she ought to attend;
The outlook was pleasant and gay.

The new invitation was novel, of course,
And that had a charm of its own,
But the joys of a tea she had tasted before,
While those of the polls were unknown.
She wearily sighed, and she picked up her pen,
As one whom a problem besets.
And the campaign committee received the next day
Her daintily written regrets. —Chicago Post.

A Statesman's Story.

HE WAS a dashing young Congressman, who came to Washington from one of the districts in the South. He had not been at the Capitol more than six months before a great change came over him as "Mr. Algernone Smith Brownlee, M. C." At home he had never amounted to much, socially.

His parents were "white trash" according to the colored verdict, but although Mr. Brownlee's pedigree began with Mr. Brownlee, what he lacked in aristocracy of blood he made up by his prodigious hustling abilities.

With his keen energy and upward tendency of mind, he had the good fortune to combine an affable disposition, an accommodating manner, a pleasant smile and an unusual amount of tact.

When he entered the race for Congress he had not the slightest prospect of success; but the average political weather prophet has a dangerous tendency to pin his faith to the infallibility of his own opinions and it often happens that young men like Mr. Brownlee beat even an old-timer, and go to Congress on a tidal wave.

When he reached Washington, Brownlee, M. C., wore a soft black felt hat and a long black skirt coat,—the conventional Southern idea of dress attire, but he soon dropped these for the silk hat, black cut-away coat, and grey trousers, of a Broadway swell.

It's strange how things come about in Washington. The rich and thoroughbred Miss Daisy Vernon, who had smiled with icy scorn upon the suits of a dozen society men casting themselves, together with their fortunes and pedigrees, at her feet, felt her heart dissolve beneath the attention of Mr. Brownlee, M. C. There may have been something in that "M. C.," a mistaken idea, perchance, that a man who is sent to Congress must be the grand mogul in his district—an idea that some persons have—and that, altogether, the suit of a member of the House who combined as many attractive qualities as Brownlee, was preferable to that of any ordinary mortal.

And so, to cut things short, after a brief courtship, they were married at one of the fashionable churches, with a great display of pomp, the attendance of her distinguished relatives and his Congressional friends, members of the press, etc. Then, after a brilliant reception, they departed on their bridal trip, but not to Brownlee's home. On the contrary, he purchased tickets over a railroad that took him in a diametrically opposite direction, just as far from his district as he could go.

The trip came to an end and then Brownlee and his wife returned to Washington, installing themselves at one of the leading hotels. Brownlee had seen enough of the world to discover the secret of making an impression in society. With the aid of his wife's social standing and his \$5,000 income, the way was open to him. He made the best of his chances. He was received everywhere with open arms, and if ever any one was rewarded for his energy, it was this same young M. C.

On the whole, Brownlee deserved it. He had no influential friends to thank for his rise in the world; no family influence stood back of him to direct his efforts; no money had been used to buy him a seat in Congress. He had just invested what mother wit nature had endowed him with, in such opportunities as came to hand, and when fortune, in her timid way, had knocked at his door, as she is said to do at every man's door once in a lifetime, he had said, "Come in!" in his bravest tones.

And he was honest and sincere. He had not deceived Miss Vernon about his pedigree. She had taken him for better or worse, and the fault was hers if she should feel disappointed.

Brownlee was a good working member of Congress. He made friends rapidly with the leaders, and watched that they never lost sight of him a single day. All he wanted was opportunity. He could rise to the occasion, for that he vouched.

The session came to an end. The election was near at hand, and every member hastened home to look after his fences. It

was the hardest struggle of his life to decide upon a course of action with regard to his aristocratic wife. Take her home? Leave her here? He suggested the latter course.

"I have been thinking a good deal about it," remarked Mrs. Brownlee. "I think I shall accompany you. You know, dear, I have never seen your papa and mama. I have formed my own ideas of them, and am real anxious to see them."

"Well, I'm not ashamed of 'em, anyhow," he replied in desperation.

They packed their things and left town the next evening.

If Mrs. Brownlee in her buoyant trustfulness had hoped for scenes of effusive greeting in which the blare of trumpets and the laudations of private citizens were pleasantly mingled, her anticipations were somewhat dampened when they stepped off the train in the dark and found themselves on a platform where some rough-looking men were lounging about under the canopy of a projecting roof that was sheltering them from a dreary rainfall.

"If this ain't Smith Brownlee!" one of them called out. "Hello, Smith, got back, have yo'?" slapping him on the back. "My, but yo' look putty! Come 'ere, Jim, look at 'im. Would ye' know 'im ef yo' met 'im on a dark road? Say, Smith, yo' must a-struck it rich when we sent yo' to Congress? When yo' left yar yo' didn't have an overcoat to yo' back, an' I'll leave it to the crowd, now, did 'ee?"

Smith tried to take it as a joke. He laughed softly and introduced his wife in the ill-lighted waiting room whither the delegation of his constituents had followed.

They removed their hats and started at the lady like a lot of bumpkins; but this diversion continued only until they could think of something that was intended as a compliment to Mrs. Brownlee, but which ricocheted upon her husband in the form of another rude sally at the metamorphosis of his condition, and at which they all haw-hawed.

Mrs. Brownlee was beginning to get shocked. The smell of the coal oil made her ill, and she pinched her husband's arm as a signal to break away and hie to the bosom of his family.

Brownlee cursed himself and the crowd, and for the first time felt sorry that he ever married. Outwardly, however, he gave no token of his chagrin, but smiled and cracked jokes and clutched at every straw that promised him relief from the merciless persiflage of his ill-bred constituents. He finally managed to get his wife and himself into a little country 'bus that carried passengers, and a hoarse shout that sounded half derisive to the well trained perceptive faculties of Mrs. Brownlee went up from the platform through the darkness and rain as they drove away.

Brownlee told the 'bus driver to stop at the hotel, but unfortunately the owner was tearing down that part of the building where the rooms for guests were located, to rebuild, he said, "agin court time," and there was no place there for them. So there was nothing to do but what Brownlee, in the most desperate calculation of his chances, had never contemplated even as a last resort—stop at his boyhood's home.

"Daisy," said he, in a hoarse voice, as the 'bus splashed through the mire of the road: "Daisy"—softly taking her hand in his—"are you prepared to make a sacrifice for me; greater, I hope, than any I shall ever ask you to make for me again in all our lives?"

She said "Yes," wearily, with the resignation of complete exhaustion. "What is it?"

"That you will not hate and despise me when I introduce you to my father and mother," he said, tenderly.

"They are poor, then?" she asked in that same weary tone.

"They are the commonest people in the State."

"Why!" she exclaimed, "how did you ever get into Congress?"

"By my own efforts, and not with the help of anybody in the world. I just simply worked for it."

"Well," she said, "let it come."

What she meant by "let it come," is something that must be left to the comprehension of the reader, but the resigned tone in which she uttered it implied that as nothing worse than meeting the commonest people in the state could come to her, it was as well to let it come then as at any other time.

The parental Brownlees lived in a plain, yellow, frame house, colonial in style, in that it shot upward on four sides like a big box, but without any ornate adornments under the eaves and without even a veranda, except a small one that afforded a view of the cabbage patch in front of the house.

Brownlee's mother smoked a corn-cob pipe. Brownlee's father ate his supper in his shirt sleeves, and wore cowhide boots outside of his pants while he was eating it. The furniture was scant, and they rented the house; that is, they rented it, but Brownlee, M. C., paid the rent.

The greeting that the Brownlees, first edition, extended to the Brownlees, second edition, was cordial to demonstrativeness. The maternal Brownlee was something of a cook, and soon had a repast steaming on the table.

It wasn't a bad supper, but Mrs. Brownlee didn't have her Washington appetite with her, and her slight headache had grown worse, and she asked to be shown to her room.

The room had no modern attachments except a patched carpet, a pine bedstead, an upright packing box with a curtain drawn round it for a washstand, and a portable mirror of the species often seen at cheap auction stores.

And this was what the ideals of a wife of a member of Congress had materialized into!

When young Mrs. Brownlee arose the next morning, her headache had not abated. The smell of fried pork and coffee that struck her olfactory while she was dressing was too much for her delicate nerves, and she never wished herself farther away from any place than from the house of her husband's parents at that moment. She sipped a little coffee and then withdrew again to her room, just to be alone. When Brownlee, M. C., entered, she was lying on the bed fully dressed, weeping.

What passed between them in the interview that took place is a matter of conjecture. The result became evident when the 'bus drove up to the Brownlee mansion that evening, and Mr. and Mrs. Brownlee, the younger, got in and rode to the depot. Brownlee saw his wife safely aboard the Pullman car, and then stood on the platform and watched the train disappear in the distance. The same set of uncouth constituents who greeted him on his arrival were occupying their accustomed place on the platform, and indulged in their favorite pastime of heaving fossilized jokes at their Representative in Congress. Brownlee swallowed it all in good part, and then turned his back to the station and sauntered toward the parental mansion with the step of a man who has a load upon his shoulders.

But that did not deter him from getting out and doing his best to garner in votes toward the coming election. If he had worked like a Trojan the first time for his nomination, he threw the energy of a double dose of Trojan devotion into his efforts now, and the result of it all was that he was renominated and elected, and went back to Washington to finish his unexpired term of service in the House.

His wife sat in the gallery one day unseen by him when a great debate was on. Brownlee had prepared himself for the master effort of his life. He attracted some little attention as he rose, and with his genial smile glanced over the House, as though looking for some one. Soon, he warmed to his subject and his genius flashed forth in all its originality. Several members who tried to trip him up found themselves mercilessly impaled upon the fiery shafts of Brownlee's sharp retorts and held up to ridicule. Before he sat down he had scored a triumph that insured him a place on one of the big committees in the House when the next Congress should organize.

Presently one of the doorkeepers handed him a note. He was receiving the congratulations of his side of the House, and he did not open it for several minutes, holding it almost forgotten in his closed hand. When he opened it he read:

"DEAR ALLY—I am ready to beg your pardon now—any time. Am heartbroken. Come!" —"Daisy."

The History of the Hubbards.

THERE is a unique book now in press entitled "One Thousand Years of Hubbard History" which is almost a complete encyclopedia of Hubbard information. The story of the origin of the name from a Norse Sea King in 866 A. D. is of dramatic interest, and the whole book is replete with tales of brave deeds of the Hubbards in foreign and American wars. One of the Hubbards of this day and generation (H. P. Hubbard, 38 Times Building, N. Y.) is selling this family affair by subscription only.

Narrow Lives.

VERY narrow lives are necessarily led by many women whose lines are cast in quiet places remote from towns, and little influenced by the rapid march of the world. Their days are filled with domestic cares, and the fetters of daily routine wear deep scars in their minds, just as the pressure of constant work writes early wrinkles on their brows.

There are portions of our country where a certain Orientalism prevails in effect, if not in theory, in the customs of the household. Grave-faced and unsmiling women of middle age, with leathery skins, angular figures, and appealing eyes, come to their doors to survey the passing stranger, to feed the chickens, or to call to shelter their broods of barelegged children.

These women prepare the meals for their husbands and sons, and wait to partake of their own portions until the stronger sex has been served.

It occasions no surprise when the man demands and receives attentions which in less primitive social conditions it is his place to give and his wife's to accept. Her brief heyday of sunshine was ended when her courtship was over; whatever reign she had was the reign of girlish beauty, caprice, and coquetry. Her physical charms fade early, and her intellect has no food to stimulate its development, so that the narrow life stamps her as old while her sister woman, in a favorable environment, is still attractive, and still adding to her stores of knowledge and to her mental capacity.

Few new books find their way to such buried hamlets as those we have discovered in mountain regions far back from the railroad, not alone in the South, but as well in New York and Pennsylvania. To buy a book would be an unheard-of and reckless extravagance, the one recognized use of literature being to adorn the sitting-room table. Hence the binding and color of a volume would commend it, beyond the intrinsic worth of its contents, to any possessor into whose hands it might fall.

What brightness, what breezy companionship, what touch with the great, busy, throbbing world of men and events these narrow lives might know if in some way they could be brought nearer the rest of us! Looking at the piles of papers, illustrated and otherwise, which accumulate in our homes, we sometimes wish that no single one of these were ever suffered to be wasted or burned.

On desolate mountain-peaks there are signal-service watchers to whom they would be a boon; in the dugouts and cabins of the home missionary they would be welcome; in many a mountain farmstead they would be, once admitted, cheer and comfort and warmth and sustenance.

Narrow lives are passed by thousands who are eager for breadth, for improvement, and for elevation, but who do not know what steps to take toward freedom. Not only a duty but a privilege beckons those who in any small and unobtrusive way assist such claimants on our loving help. The King's Daughters do much, and whether or not we belong to a Ten, each of us, in our own way, may herein play the part of a King's Daughter.

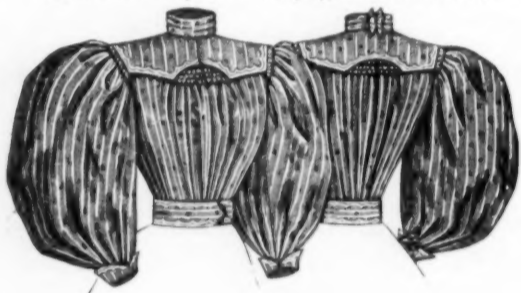
—Harper's Bazar.



4217

Ladies' House Waist.—This pretty waist is represented in fancy silk with velvet collar and cuffs and belt of velvet ribbon. The fulness of the waist is caused by two or three rows of shirring under the curved collar.

For further description of No. 4217, see medium below.



4217

No. 4217.—**Ladies' House Waist**, requires for medium size, 6 yards material 22 inches wide, 4½ yards 36 inches wide, or 3¼ yards 44 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, from 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Price, 25 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct bust measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4209

No. 4209.—**Ladies' Coat Sleeve**, requires for medium size, 2½ yards material 27 inches wide, 2½ yards 36 inches wide, or 1¼ yards 54 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, from 13 to 15 inches arm measure. Price, 10 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct arm measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4208

No. 4208.—**Ladies' White Skirt**, requires for medium size, 3½ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, from 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Price, 25 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct waist measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4210

No. 4210.—**Ladies' Box-Plaited Waist** (with French Blouse Front), requires for medium size, 7½ yards material 22 inches wide, 5¼ yards 36 inches wide, or 4 yards 44 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, from 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Price, 25 cents.

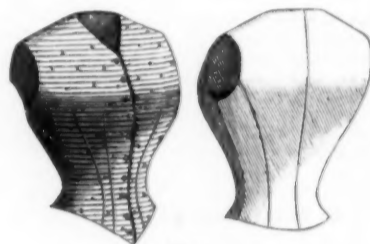
When ordering, be sure to send the correct bust measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4225

No. 4225.—**Ladies' Coat**, requires for medium size, 4½ yards material 36 inches wide, 3½ yards 44 inches wide, or 3¼ yards 54 inches wide, and 1½ yards sleeve lining 27 inches wide and four buttons. Cut in 5 sizes, from 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Price, 25 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct bust measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4226

No. 4226.—**Ladies' Vest**, requires for medium size, 1¼ yards material 27 inches wide, and ¾ yard lining 27 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, from 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct bust measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4210-4211

Ladies' Costume (with Box-Plaited Waist and New Skirt). Represented in the new perforated French gingham of pale pink for the waist, with a fancy outing-cloth skirt, in pink and grey with fine lines of brown, and sash of either pink or brown.

This is also a desirable model for the dainty swivel silk gingham, which range from 35 to 55 cents a yard, and which, on account of their lustre even after being laundried, are cheap at the price.

The waist may be a combination of two materials (see medium above); the skirt not being of extreme width, is designed especially for fabrics for wash-dresses and tailor-made suits.

For further description of Nos. 4210 and 4211, see mediums above and below.



4211

No. 4211.—**Ladies' Five Gored Skirt** (with Three Godets), which measures 4¾ yards around the bottom, requires for medium size, 7½ yards material 22 inches wide, 6½ yards 36 inches wide, or 3½ yards 44 inches wide. Length of front, 41 inches. Cut in 5 sizes, from 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Price, 25 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct waist measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



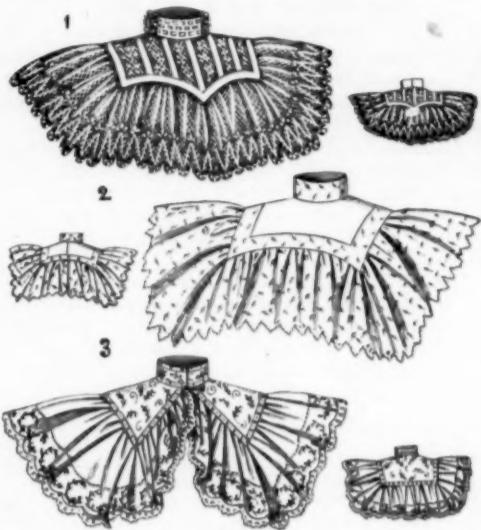
4225-4226-4211

Ladies' Costume (consisting of Coat, Vest and Five-Gored Skirt).—A very pretty street costume is shown here. It may be developed in any novelty goods or suiting adapted to Spring wear, and with a velvet facing on the revers and rolling collar, it needs no other decoration except a row of machine stitching around the edges of the jacket and the pockets. It is intended for wear with a stiff white chemisette with high collar and a cravat.

The vest may be of the same material as the suit, or made up in any contrasting and harmonizing silk or silk and wool novelty, or in a plain or figured pique or duck vesting.

For indoor wear, instead of vest and chemisette, a neat and cool shirt waist may be worn with this suit and the coat doffed and donned at will.

For further description of Nos. 4225-4226-4211, see mediums on this page.



4235

Ladies' Collarettes.—These detachable shoulder collars promise to be an important feature of Spring and Summer toilettes, made up in silk crepe, mull, embroidered muslin, all-over embroidery, or strips of lace and ribbon as fancy dictates.

No. 4235.—Ladies' Collarettes, require for medium size, $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of material for foundation, with $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards of ruffling for No. 1, 3 yards, for No. 2, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards for No. 3. Cut in three sizes, small, medium and large. Price, 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4216

No. 4216.—Ladies' Sleeve (with Flaring Cuff), requires for medium size, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, from 13 to 15 inches arm measure. Price, 10 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct arm measure as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

No. 4220.—Ladies' Sleeve, requires for medium size, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 36 inches wide, or $\frac{7}{8}$ yard 44 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, from 13 to 15 inches arm measure. Price, 10 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct arm measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



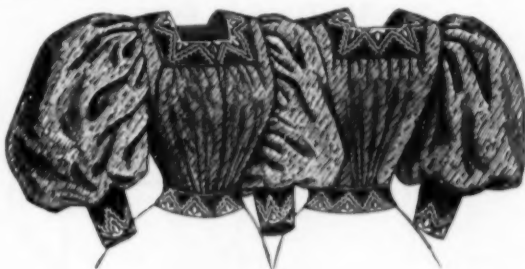
4220



4048

Ladies' Tea Gown.—With slight fullness back and front, arranged over a fitted lining. To be made up in soft wool or wash goods of almost any description.

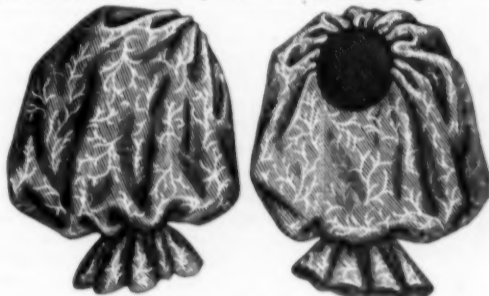
No. 4048, Ladies' Tea Gown, requires for medium size $11\frac{1}{4}$ yards, 27 inches wide, or $8\frac{1}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, from 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Price, 30 cents.



4212

No. 4212.—Ladies' Evening Waist, requires for medium size, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 inches wide; also 2 yards lining 27 inches wide and $\frac{1}{4}$ yard velvet 22 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, from 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Price, 25 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct bust measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4213

No. 4213.—Ladies' Sleeve, requires for the medium size, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards of material 22 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or 2 yards 44 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, from 13 to 15 inches arm measure. Price, 10 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct arm measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4212

Ladies' Evening Waist.—A dressy waist for evening wear may easily be made appropriate for general wear by the addition of a detachable shoulder collar, as shown in No. 4235 on this page.

The waist is here represented in white and black silk with jet trimmings; with this, the collar could be of mull and lace, either in white or a color, or of black moire or novelty silk with trimming of black or white lace insertion or cut jet.

For further description of No. 4212, see medium above.



4230

No. 4230.—Ladies' Circular Skirt (with three Godet Back Gores), requires for the medium size, $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 48 inches wide. Length of front, 41 inches; $6\frac{1}{2}$ yards around the bottom. Cut in 5 sizes, from 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Price, 25 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct waist measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4229

Ladies' Costume (with French Blouse Front and the Latest Sleeve).—Especially designed for the Spring crepons of black and colors, to be made up with a vest of black or white lace, chiffon or spangled net over a lining of lavender, butter-cup yellow or apple-green silk.

The sleeve drooping from the shoulder is making a universal bid for favor. All the foreign designers and modistes are using it as a relief from the overly popular balloon puff, and from the way in which we have taken up the wide skirts of our grandmothers, it is safe to say that we will as speedily adopt the sleeves that went with them.

For further description of No. 4229, see medium below.



4035

No. 4035.—Ladies' Double Circular Cape, requires, for the medium size, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 27 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide. Cut in 3 sizes, small, medium and large. Price, 20 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4229

No. 4229.—Ladies' Costume, requires for medium size, 11 yards material 27 inches wide, 8 yards 36 inches wide, or 7 yards 44 inches wide, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards of silk and 5 yards of ribbon. Cut in 5 sizes, from 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Price, 35 cts.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct bust measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

COSY CORNER



MY JOLLY "JAP."



There was a young man from Japan,
Who said "Smile as oft as you can;
"Tho' days may be dreary,
And often you're weary,
You'll find it a very good plan."

"My burden is light—you may say—
So it is—but I bear it each day.
For variety's sake,
Another I'd take
But on this one spot I must stay."

"On a plush covered table I rest—
(So you see I'm not really oppressed),
And my Mistress assures me,
With smile that allures me,
I've oft saved her from being de-
pressed.

"Tho' the night may be dark,
I'm as bright as a spark,
And give as much light as I can."

And, now let me repeat it,—
Smile at each day as you meet it.
Do try it—I find it a very good plan.

—L. G. A.

Dining Room Decoration.

THE DECORATION of a dining room depends largely upon whether it is wainscoted or not. Wainscoting is a protection, but it gives a hard, stiff outline to a room that is almost impossible to overcome. So do not grieve if you have only plain walls to beautify. Cover them with a softly tinted blue, green, or terra cotta cartridge paper, not too bright. With this you can possibly find a dado or a frieze or both, and save yourself the time and trouble of detail decoration if you wish, but if you work about your home for the love of it, and through sheer delight in



Impressing your own individuality upon it, you will want a unique dado or frieze, or bit of frescoing here and there.

The stenciling must be done in colors that harmonize or contrast pleasantly and unobtrusively with the color of the wall, and in nooks and corners where the pattern will look as if it belonged. The flight of birds, for instance, belongs in a frieze, or over a mantel or window, while the stalks of cat-tails or the group of fishes belong in the dado, or as a screen for the fireplace in warm weather.

These decorative figures can be drawn on a wide strip of cardboard, or heavy paper and the outlines cut out by a sharp knife. After running the paint-brush back and forth over the stencil, be careful in lifting it to move to another place, or a smear will result.

Of course all stenciling needs to be touched up with a brush and one or more lines of colors after the body color is hard and dry.

If the pattern used is a conventional one, and the body color is a dark green, for instance, the fancy touches may be in light green, golden brown, yellow or gilt, with a line of deep rich red or delicate salmon. It is surprising what a combination of colors may be indulged in, providing only that the lines are delicate enough and skillfully grouped.

After the whole is completed and thoroughly dry, a good coat of clear varnish will add to its appearance a hundred per cent.

A Poor Imitation.

WE ARE continually hearing of ladies who have been misled into ordering patterns that they have seen illustrated in daily and other papers, thinking them to be the McCall Bazar Patterns.

The celebrated McCall Bazar Patterns are illustrated only in the publications of the McCall Co., viz.: in THE QUEEN OF FASHION, THE BAZAR DRESSMAKER, and the McCALL MONTHLY FASHION SHEETS. They are never shown in any other publication.

Beware of imitations. Look for the name *Jas. McCall* on every envelope.

Egg Shell Fancies for Easter.

WHEN we were children, we went into ecstasies over the blue, red and orange eggs that were colored by being sewed up in scraps of printed cloth and boiled in an old kettle, and afterwards, perhaps, hidden in an improvised nest in the yard where children would be likely to discover them without stepping on them. There was such a delightful mystery about that "rabbit's nest"; and so much fun in trading eggs with the other youngsters who were so fortunate, or unfortunate as to have two of a kind.

Storks' and rabbits' nests were mere fancy, of course, but it seems a pity to deprive children of these pretty fancies, especially as the tendency is to destroy their pleasure in simple things.

Colored eggs are well enough in their way, but the lads and lassies of this generation want something more unique and expensive; something that is of more value while in possession, and a greater loss, when it is gone.

For that reason they will hail with delight the novelties made of fragile egg shells daintily decorated.

To cut an egg in any given shape, mark the outline with a lead pencil and then patiently scratch round and round, or back and forth, with a strong, sharp darning needle or hat pin until the shell is worn through. Be careful not to cut clear through at any one spot, until the lines are all worn through to the white silk lining of the egg, then carefully lift off pieces of the shell, let out the contents of the egg, and finish breaking away bits of shell from the outline.

Bind the raw edges of the new egg shape in gilt paper, or pretty colored silk, pasted together with the white of the egg; make a standard on which to rest the urn or pitcher by doubling a strip of the paper or cloth, pasting it together with the egg, lapping the ends to and allowing it to dry stiffly. Then smear the bottom off with the white, and set it in the ring made for it, allowing it to dry thoroughly before handling it.

To make the nose of a pitcher, break away a small notch, and make the spout of a three-cornered piece of the trimming, doubled, and pasted on the outside of the egg. The handles are fastened with one end inside, the other outside of the shell.

The cradle is of course the cutest design of the four, lined with a tuft of white cotton, a roll of baby blue ribbon for a pillow and a bit of ribbon under lace for the spread. Two tiny strips of pink cotton made into semblance of Easter twins, with cunning lace caps to hide their bald heads, are not the least interesting feature of the cradle.

A dainty decoration for the cradle is gilt paper cut in tiny notched strips, for the binding, and gilt stars and crescents dotted over the outside of the shell.

DAME TROT.

GOSPEL OF ART.

"Work thou for pleasure; paint or sing or carve
The thing thou lovest, though the body starve.

Who works for glory misses out the goal;
Who works for money coils his very soul.

Work for the work's sake, then, and it may be
That these things shall be added unto thee."

—Kensyon Cox.

Housekeeper or Homemaker.

ARE YOU a Housekeeper, or a Homemaker? There is a vast difference in the two. The Housekeeper prides herself on shining floors and neat shelves. Dust and dirt flee before her as before a cyclone. "A place for everything and everything in its place" is her motto, and her husband and children know to their sorrow that "Cleanliness is akin to godliness." Her dinners are always on time, her children's clothes are the perfection of neatness, and the wheels of the domestic machinery never annoy others by their grating. She gives her pitiful all to her family, and what does she get in return? An aching head and back, nerves that become the family bugbear, until her children go elsewhere for sympathy and comfort, because she is always too busy to stop and comfort or advise them. But the Homemaker brings to her task a love which holds her husband and children fast in an immortal chain. At evening there is an easy chair for tired bodies, a smile and sympathy for aching brains. In all the plans and joys of life, the Homemaker comes first. Home is the magnet which draws the children together even after they have families of their own and are widely scattered. Home comfort and home sympathy give the worker strength through all the struggles of life. A Homemaker wields her scepter in a basement or in a garret. Give her a tent in the forest, and her fire of twigs burns brightly, her kettle boils merrily, and her smile and song rival the music of the birds. It is the Homemaker who makes the name of woman blessed.

LAURA A. SMITH.

Our Regular \$10 or \$15 Suit.

(See Nos. 422-426-4211, Page 116.)

A COAT SUIT is a very profitable investment for Spring, and indeed, for all Summer, since under the coat may be worn a cool shirt waist which will be presentable when the coat is laid aside during the heat of the day.

For these coat suits all sorts of twilled and rough surfaced fabrics are worn, principally whipcord, serge, tweed and the ever present chevrot. The smooth-faced covert cloth so popular last year is considered hardly "smart" enough for the flaring skirts and sleeves, and only the woman with independence and quiet taste asks for it.

The silk facing to the collar is another evidence of "smartness" in the suit, as is also the simple finish of machine stitching.

The vest may be made of the same material as the suit, or of a contrasting color in silk or silk and wool novelty, with back and lining of percaline. Washable vests are made up with fronts of pique or duck, and the back of sateen, or muslin.

Nine yards of novelty suiting 36 inches wide for coat and skirt,
@ 75 cts. \$6.75
Vesting and facing 1 1/2 yard of silk @ 75 cts. 1.13
Linings, etc., as given in a previous paper 3.25
Patterns for coat, vest and skirt.65
Total. \$11.78

Something About Pockets.

EVERY woman feels the inconvenience of being without pockets, and more than that, she resents, as adding insult to injury, the cynical amusement with which men regard her pocketless condition. Yet few women have the patience or the courage to insist on their right to pockets, in the face of the dress-builder's flat assertion that there is no place for them. The truth of the matter is, that in planning men's clothes, the pioneer designers spent as much time and thought and ingenuity on the placing of pockets as the designers of women's clothes spend on trimmings.

If dressmakers, whether amateur or professional, would make the providing of pockets as important a feature of the business as the boning of waists, the sacrificing of convenience to style would soon end, and woman's real emancipation be complete.

As dresses are made up now, with little or no thought expended upon these really necessary receptacles, it is easier to resolve to have pockets than it is to place them. Skirts fit so smoothly about the front and hips that a pocket set into a seam will gape unless the seam is covered with some decoration. A skirt that is in any way decorated upon the upper part of the front or sides may be rich in hidden "French" pockets made long and wide, so as to hang flat under the smooth part of the skirt, with their contents low enough to be concealed by the broadening of the skirt.

Why should not these French pockets be put in every dress skirt? Why should not time and thought enough be spent on the arrangement and support of these pockets to prevent their sagging? Is it because women lack the inventive genius, as men claim? If not, let the inventors among women come to the rescue of their sex and help them to keep pace with this practical, common-sense age.

In the meantime, the only available space that can be used while present fashions last, seems to be in the great drooping puff of the big sleeves. One original young lady was known to carry her library books back and forth in her coat sleeves all winter, by simply opening her coat and dropping them in from the top, but with a close-fitting basque, the pocket will have to be set in from the outside. If any of the readers of THE QUEEN OF FASHION have a better or newer idea, I would like to know what it is.

MARY T. EARLE.

A Pretty Tea-Cozy.

THE "TEA-COZY" is so important an English institution, that it is deemed worthy of honorable mention in all stories of English home-life. Americans, as a rule, have a hazy idea both of its appearance and usefulness. We take our tea, as we do everything else, without giving it time to cool, and the idea of blanketing a tea-pot while leaving it standing is rather an amusing one. However, a tea-cozy is a very useful article, easily made.

Cut four pieces of silk in triangular form, shaping the triangle according to your tea-pot, and slightly curving the sides. The outside pieces are prettiest of Japanese gilt brocaded silk, but they can be decorated with embroidery or painting in any way that fancy dictates. Put an outside piece and its lining together with a layer of cotton wadding between, finishing with a silk cord. When both halves are finished, fasten them together at the sides and top with loopings of the cord, leaving openings for the spout and handle. Finish the top with a ruching of silk, and loops of the cord for a handle.



The Blue Wrapper.

DO NOT forget that when you receive your QUEEN OF FASHION in a blue wrapper, it means that your subscription expires with that issue and that we hope you will renew it promptly.

Art Needlework.

By C. F. Herbert.

A CRITIC of art and household decoration once said that if Eve had offered Adam an apple on a neat white plate with a white napkin and a white-handled knife Adam would have thanked her very politely but would have excused himself for lack of appetite. But the apple hung there with many others all red or golden among the green leaves, there were glimpses of white clouds through the branches, and birds of many colors were flying in and out. Something about it all made Adam very hungry, and he took the apple.

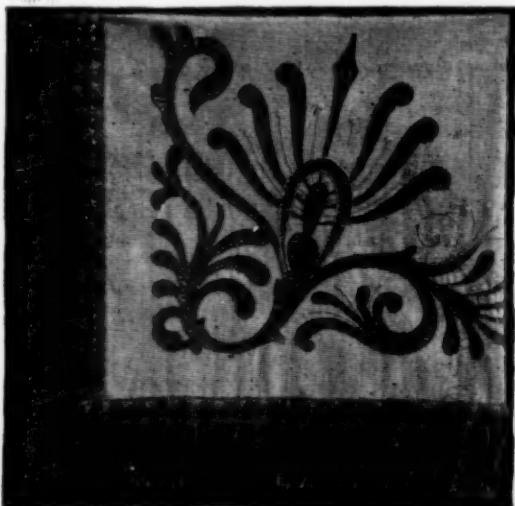


The designers of modern fancy-work may wish to put temptation in no one's path, but they have learned the critic's lesson and are busily devising combinations of color and forms, which in small and dainty compass bring much of nature's beauty into the prosaic belongings of the house.

Few people will agree that snowy linen and white china are as wholly unattractive as they were pronounced when the movement for color first began, but table decorations unite the charm of perfect purity with that of color, when the color is tastefully chosen and applied in dainty form. In art needlework there is nothing more popular just now than the round centre piece for the dining table. It is made of fine white linen, finished with Honiton lace or scallops buttonholed in white silk, and over it sprays of flowers seem to have been tossed by a gracious hand. Fine white linen is almost exclusively used for centre pieces, though white duck sometimes takes its place, and, while not as dainty, has the advantage of less often needing to be laundered. For embroidery on linen or duck, filo floss is very much used, and the stitches that one sees are long-and-short, Kensington and outline.

Very dainty picture frames are covered with embroidered heavy white linen. The wooden foundation of the frames may be bought from a fancy goods store together with the linen covering for the front of the frame stamped ready for working. After the design has been embroidered the cloth is to be glued to the foundation, stretching it very tight and smooth, then the back of the frame is screwed on and it is complete. The frame shown here is of fine white linen, decorated with butterflies in long-and-short stitch. Sometimes the design scatters chrysanthemums or sweet peas over the frame. One very pretty round frame set in a rack of black iron scroll work is brightly embroidered with green and red sprays of holly. Another tiny, heart shaped frame is wreathed with forget-me-nots. For the square frame a glass to protect the entire face may be ordered with the foundation. It is held in place by nickle corners which slip on over frame and glass together, and are like the protectors for the corners of books.

A pretty, easily made convenience is a glove, cravat or veil case, made like the old-fashioned handkerchief cases by folding a strip of cloth in three parts, sewing down one end for a pocket and leaving the other free to cover it as a lap. For gloves and cravats the cases are made long and narrow, for veils they may be nearer square. The outside of these cases is white duck or fine white or cream colored butcher's linen, and the lining is of silk. The outside is finished all round with deep scallops done in buttonhole stitch while on the lap is embroidered in large letters the word "Gloves" or "Cravats," or in smaller letters the legend,



"A veil to shield thy pretty face
Is hid within this dainty case."

At the ends, or all around the lettering, flowers, butterflies or scrolls are embroidered. When the outside is done, press it care-

fully on the wrong side to make the embroidery stand out, and blind-stitch in the silk lining and a thin inter-lining of finest wadding. Fold in three sections, with the embroidered end outside, tack down the plain end for the pocket and the case is complete.

Pretty laundry bags of white duck or fine butcher's linen are embroidered with sprays of wild roses or other bright flowers above and below the word "Laundry" in fancy letters. They are always convenient and are easily made, being a simple bag faced down at the top with silk to a little below the casing through which the cord is passed.



Among the newest and handsomest things to be made at reasonable expense are cushions, table spreads and draperies of denims. The various colors of denims are always soft and pleasing, lending themselves readily to artistic effects.

The sofa pillow illustrated here is of old rose denim, embroidered in long-and-short stitch with black Roman floss, outlined with Japanese gold. The design is an elaborate scroll. It has been noticed that designs like this give a greater richness and dignity to a decoration than is gained for it by the sprays of flowers, the birds and the insects which work out so delightfully in lighter materials. So scrolls or other conventional forms are usually chosen for use on heavy fabrics. The edges of the cushion are finished with a sort of fluffy double fringe called linen moss trimming.



The table spread, which is the last of these illustrations, is of blue denim, embroidered with a heavy scroll design done in double cat stitch with black Roman floss, outlined with Japanese gold. The edge is finished with a knotted linen fringe.

The felt and plush which were so much in use for cushions and table covers a few years ago seem quite superseded by denims, heavy fancy weave cotton goods and corduroy. Spreads and pillows of white corduroy are very handsome while they are fresh, but of course they show soil much more quickly than something in color. The old-fashioned cotton canvas which every girl and woman was working in stiff cross-stitch, twenty years ago, is sometimes sold now in dark rich colors, and a table spread of it in golden brown is pleasing, if worked in long-and-short stitch with three or four shades of golden brown Roman floss and gold cord for the heavy outlines. Roman floss is a favorite embroidery silk for use on all heavy fabrics, while filo-floss takes its place on things of lighter weight.

All conventional designs are appropriate for embroidery, but for some reason, certain flowers are much more in use than others where an attempt is made to copy nature. Among those most favored are the cornflower or bluet, (which many of us have grown up to know as the bachelor's button), the Marguerite, the chrysanthemum, the rose, the sweet pea, the forget-me-not and the lily of the valley. Holly, ivy and oak leaves are standard favorites in foliage.

If ANY of our readers know of persons who make a business of canvassing, or who would get up clubs of subscribers for THE QUEEN OF FASHION, they would confer a favor by sending us their addresses.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY



The Ancient Game of Golf.

AMERICAN women are thought to be the most free and favored women in the world, as well as the most fragile and nervous of their sex, yet in looking back over their lives since the country was thoroughly settled it seems as if their favor and freedom had amounted to little more than the permission to engage in indoor work with more ceaseless and determined energy than any other women on the earth, hence their nervous temperament and their lack of endurance. The American woman has always looked aghast at the sturdiness of English women and, until recently, a little askance, as though the accomplishment of a ten-mile walk without utter collapse was an indication of coarser and less ladylike fibre than that in the delicate make-up of the daughters of this new civilization.

At last, however, American women are beginning to realize the evil of generations of indoor life and nervous strain, and are beginning to take the time to play a little and to emulate their English sisters in knowledge of outdoor life and sports.

The mild delights of croquet were the entering wedge. Then came tennis with its greater activity and interest, and last, but perhaps best of all, is golf, which has been taken up enthusiastically by people of leisure and which seems to be the coming game among both men and women. It has the advantage of taking its players more a-field. One may play croquet or tennis on a neat lawn under the wing of one's house, and though the muscles are called into action the thoughts are not necessarily freed from the common routine of life. But out on the golf links, driving the ball over open meadows with stretches of from 100 to 500 yards between the holes, every step adds buoyancy to the spirits and impetus to the circulation and a tone and a vigor to the muscles that can never be gained by exercise in narrow limits.

Golf might be described as a sort of long distance croquet, in which the balls are driven into holes instead of through arches, and where almost every muscle must wake and work, in walking, running and swinging the arms to drive the ball. The distances and the difficulties are so much greater than in croquet that, having once entered into the spirit of the game, enthusiasm becomes boundless. In old times it was a national recreation, and toward the close of the fifteenth century in Scotland the people had become so wildly fond of golf that they neglected the practice of archery, which at that time was the nation's defence in war. So King and Parliament began a series of edicts against it, advising that it be "crist down," and in every way discouraged. People paid so little attention to these edicts that finally an angry proclamation forbade it entirely—and soon after the king himself, it is recorded, slipped out as unobtrusively as possible and had a game; he could resist it no better than the rest. Still, the playing was less conspicuous for a century, and then the edicts began to appear again, but the introduction of gunpowder left archery free to die out if it would, so the feeling against golf disappeared and people were no longer begged to abandon it.

Both Scots and English have kept up the game to this day until, in our new zeal for all things athletic, we have also adopted it.

For playing golf, a good stretch of rolling meadow ground is needed, where the grass is short, yet broken by tufts and depressions and by low straggling growth of various kinds. All these irregularities give life and spirit to the game which consists in driving a ball from one to another of a series of holes about four inches in diameter, which are punched through the turf at distances varying from 100 to 500 yards. In Scotland and England there are usually eighteen of these holes on the links, so that to make the round of them and put the ball into each—which is the game—the player has to go a distance of from one to five miles. In this country the links are usually on a somewhat smaller scale. St. Andrew's links, at Yonkers, N. Y., which are about the oldest and finest in the United States, have been nine-hole links but are now being lengthened. But even nine-hole links would give at the smallest distance a range of half a mile, which taken with enthusiasm is worth any amount of staid "constitutional" walking.

Two or three or four people may play at once, and the rules governing the game are minute and strict and full of the technical terms which seem to add to the fascination of any game. In the beginning the players "tee" their balls, which means that they place them in good position for a first stroke by putting a pinch of sand under them; then they drive them as far as possible in the direction of the first hole. After the first stroke the balls have to be driven from just such position as they happen to stop in—except in certain cases specified by the rules. As they get into all sorts of queer places, golf sticks of different shapes are made to meet different emergencies, but the commonest form is a straight stick with a slightly broadened end of iron, crooked at an angle of perhaps sixty degrees. Around each hole is a bit of levelled ground called the "putting green," and when by long swinging strokes the ball has been driven to this putting green it is seldom "holed" in less than two careful strokes. The player who holes his ball with the fewest strokes wins the hole, and he who wins the most holes wins the game.

Strong and enthusiastic people often play golf at a mad pace, but the speed is entirely a matter of choice, as the play adapts itself to all ages and degrees of strength, and while the game is immensely popular with boys, its players average older than those of any other active game, not even excepting croquet and tennis.

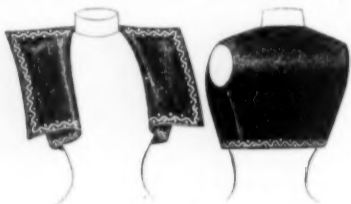
OWEN RISQUE.



4193

No. 4193.—**Misses' Cape**, requires, for medium size, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 36 inches wide, or 2 yards 54 inches wide. Cut in 3 sizes, from 12 to 16 years old. Price, 20 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4231

No. 4231.—**Misses' Bolero Jacket**, requires for medium size, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 22 inches wide and $2\frac{1}{8}$ yards of braid or insertion for trimming. Cut in 5 sizes, from 12 to 16 years old. Price, 10 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4193

Misses' Cape, shown in cloth with high collar and cascaded revers of velvet. The broad points of the revers at the shoulder, are met by a separate shoulder collar in the back. The entire cape and revers are lined with silk and edged with a heavy threaded narrow lace.

For further description of No. 4193, see medium above.



4232

No. 4232.—**Misses' French Blouse Waist**, requires for medium size $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide, and 16 buttons. Cut in 5 sizes, from 12 to 16 years old. Price, 20 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4041

No. 4041.—**Girls' Reefer**, requires, for medium size, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 27 inches wide, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, from 4 to 10 years old. Price, 20 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4231-4232-4233

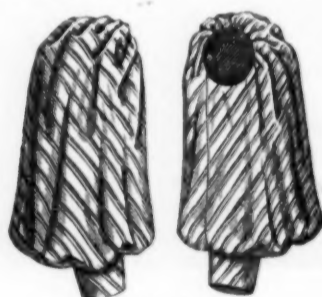
Misses' Costume (consisting of a French Blouse Waist, Bolero Jacket and Circular Skirt).—A stylish combination of brown crepon in skirt and jacket, with a changeable brown and green taffeta silk waist.

The Spring crepons come in all the desirable shades of grey, green, brown, blue and even cardinal, for young girls not yet accustomed to wearing black.

This stylish little Bolero jacket will be found a great convenience for slipping on over thin waists. When the waist and skirt are of different materials the jacket may match the skirt or it may of some rich plain silk or velvet with or without trimming.

The Circular Skirt is a delight to the wearer, being perfectly smooth fitting about the waist, and falling in full graceful folds.

For further description of Nos. 4231-4232-4233, see mediums on these pages.



4214

No. 4214.—**Little Girls' Dress Sleeve**, requires for medium size, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $1\frac{1}{8}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $\frac{7}{8}$ yard 44 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, from 4 to 8 years old. Price, 10 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4233

No. 4233.—**Misses' Circular Skirt** (with Three Godet Back Gores), requires for medium size, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 44 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, from 12 to 16 years old. Price, 25 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

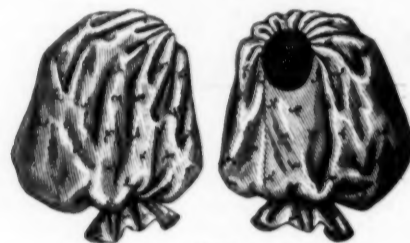


4194

Misses' New Shirt Waist of striped seersucker, figured percale, dotted lawn or white India linen, edged with narrow embroidery.

No. 4194.—**Misses' New Shirt Waist**, requires for medium size, 4 yards material 27 inches wide, or $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide. Cut in 3 sizes, from 14 to 16 years old. Price, 20 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4215

No. 4215.—**Misses' Short Sleeve**, requires for medium size, 3 yards material 22 inches wide, 2 yards 36 inches wide, or $1\frac{1}{8}$ yards 44 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, from 12 to 16 years old. Price, 10 cts.

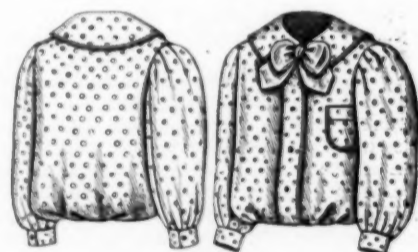
When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4219

No. 4219.—**Child's Sacque Apron**, requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, from 4 to 8 years old. Price, 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4223

No. 4223.—**Boys' Blouse Waist**, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, or 2 yards 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, for boys, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 years old. Price 20 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4206

No. 4206.—**Girls' Costume**, requires for medium size, 7 yards material 27 inches wide, $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, from 8 to 12 years old. Price, 25 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4207

No. 4207.—**Infant's Dress** (with neck cut high or low), requires for medium size, 2 yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 3 sizes, from 6 months to 2 years old. Price, 20 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4224

No. 4224.—**Misses' Leg-o-Mutton Sleeve** (with Inside Seam Only), requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 27 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{8}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards 54 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, from 12 to 16 years old. Price, 10 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

No. 4222.—**Misses' Puff Sleeve**, requires for medium size, 4 yards material 22 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or 2 yards 44 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, from 12 to 16 years old. Price, 10 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4222



4206

Girls' Costume.—This neat Spring suit may be made of the fine checked woolen suitings so popular this season, or in the new cotton fabrics which are woven to resemble them, but are easily washed. The skirt has four box plaits, and the broad revers, which give the blouse an effect of jacket and vest, extend into a square sailor collar at the back.

The trimming of velvet ribbon and tiny gilt buttons shown on this figure is extremely effective; the medium illustrates a different arrangement of braid.

For further description of No. 4206, see medium on opposite page.



4227

Boys' Blouse Waist.—An easy, comfortable waist for boys in Summer is shown here.

No. 4227.—**Boys' Blouse Waist**, requires for medium size, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, from 8 to 12 years old. Price, 20 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4228

Misses' Costume. (for First Communion).—The first requisite for such a costume is that it be simple and girlish, next that it be becoming, and here both essentials are exquisitely combined.

The gown may be of white China silk, mull, batiste, India linen or embroidered muslin, without trimming except that afforded by the shirring, or it may have ribbon garniture or rows of insertion let into waist and skirt.

For further description of No. 4228, see medium below.



4228

No. 4228.—**Misses' Costume** (for First Communion), requires for medium size, $10\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $6\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, from 12 to 16 years old. Price, 25 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4221

No. 4221.—**Boys' Costume** (consisting of a Kilt, Jacket and Vest Effect).—A stunning little suit for boys from 2 to 4 years old, made up in pale pink or blue pique, with vest, collars and cuffs of white pique, or in a complete suit of seersucker or gingham with edging of embroidery.

For further description of No. 4221, see medium below.



4221

No. 4221.—**Boys' Costume** requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 32 inches wide, or 2 yards 36 inches wide, with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard pique for vest, etc., and $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards edging. Cut in 3 sizes for boys of 2, 3 and 4 years old. Price, 20 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4014

No. 4014.—**Boys' Sailor Suit**, requires for medium size, 4 yards material 27 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, from 4 to 8 years old. Price, 25 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4234

No. 4234.—**Boys' Sailor Suit**, requires for medium size, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 54 inches wide with $\frac{1}{4}$ yard stay linen 33 inches wide. Cut in 4 sizes for boys, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years old. Price, 20 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS NOVELTIES

No Patterns are furnished for these Suggestions.

THE RAPID-TRANSIT SLEEVE.

Progressive Miss Edith Van Retter Says, "The bigger my sleeves are, the better; For we've come to a stage In this quick moving age When to sleeves we are really the debtor." "Till I tried them I scarce had a notion They were worthy such hearty devotion, But you shake out each fold So the breeze can take hold, And they aid you in swift locomotion." "You'll concede," says progressive Miss Edith, "As each one who see-eth concedeth, That men must fall back For the mere want, slack, Of the stable sleeve that so speedeth."

MARY T. EARLE.

New Neckwear For Easter.

THERE has never been a time when garnitures for the neck have been so varied, intricate, and fanciful as they are now. Ribbons, laces, and chiffons rival each other in crumpling themselves into rosettes like flowers, spreading into airy bows like the wings of a butterfly, or ruffling up into bewildering double ruffles like wreaths of mist. All winter long the most pronounced "choux" or clusters of loops into rosettes, were placed just under each ear, broadening the effect of the high collar so that the head seemed to nestle warmly into it and the throat was entirely concealed.

With the coming of Spring, and the laying aside of crushing wraps, the simple little chiffon choux have grown in importance until they reach clear around the neck, like the feathery boas of cold weather. The new boas are made by sewing generous puffs of chiffon or rosettes of ribbon or lace closely upon a wide satin ribbon, and then tucking handfuls of blossoms into the soft folds at regular intervals. A most gorgeous conception of this kind was composed of the new purplish pink chiffon cascaded thickly on a pink ribbon with a big bunch of violets at one side and a full bloom pink rose with a bud or two at the other, the two blossoms being combined in a double-handful of posies at the back, and in the long sprays which trailed from the front fastening, over the front of the dress.

In the illustrations given, the first is a garniture composed of rose-colored ribbon loops, and silk or velvet petaled blossoms. The foundation is a heavy ribbon or a stiffened collar lined and faced with soft silk. Upon this, the loops of ribbon are sewed in full, slightly irregular, overlapping rows, under which the stems of the drooping roses are hidden. Instead of roses, white, pink or yellow chrysanthemums may be used and their tint carried out in the ribbon; a dainty and harmonious blending of several colors or tints is especially attractive, but an artist's eye and artistic fingers are indispensable for the combination.

The second exquisite garniture for the throat is made of silk crepe, a long strip of which is doubled, gathered very full and sewed upon a ribbon or collar foundation, while gathered ends of the crepe finished with lace fall from the collar in front. Nothing could be simpler in idea or execution, yet only skillful fingers can arrange the gathered crepe upon the foundation so that the undulating fullness shall not be crowded, stiff, or crumpled. It may be made of any delicate color that will be becoming to the wearer and harmonize with the gown with which it is to be worn.

Broad shoulder collars in laces and embroideries are to be worn over all Spring and Summer gowns. A broad star-shaped cape collar with a round high collar above is a very pretty thing when made of embroidered lace net in star design over a silk foundation and trimmed with a full ruffle of net over a foundation always bright and refreshing to a black gown and green is again a popular color.

Spring Millinery.

THE DAYS of Goliath are past and David rules. The big hat has been completely put to rout by its adversary, the small bonnet. Both for evening wear and for the street, small bonnets are almost exclusively seen, and their diminutive size is atoned for by their variety of form and trimming. They perch themselves far back upon the head, as if it were a mere matter of favor that they should stay there at all, or as if they had been lured to place by the willful Psyche knot of hair on which they rest.

These little bonnets are often in the triangular, Mary Queen of shape, and are worn with the the triangle at the back, and coming forward not much beyond the crown of the head. But the latter-day bonnet is not as demure as its prototype which beautiful Queen Mary wore. Perhaps an occasional woman looks well under such simple lines, but most of us need something to off-set our irregularity of feature, so our little bonnets are profusely trimmed with bows or wings, or "blossom like the rose" or any other flower that is chosen to brighten them. Beside straw, lace



and various fancy braids are made into the tiny foundation of the bonnet, and with the flowers are used butterfly wings of spangled net.

There is a decided tendency toward grouping the trimming at the back in flaring, side projections, yet there is no law which declares a woman out of style if she decides to govern the decoration of her bonnet by the shape of her face. It is one of the good points of our modern ideas of dress that while the mode turns as strongly as ever in this, that or the other direction, it pays great deference to the rights of individuality. So if you will yield to the decree that your bonnet must be extremely small and worn as far as possible upon the back of your head, fashion will be lenient with your other whims about it. Of course, for some kinds of wear a large hat is absolutely necessary and then it is permitted, and being larger, there is space on it for more elaborate oddity. It is profusely trimmed with ostrich tips and flowers, and the number of its shapes are not to be counted. A Tam-o'-Shanter crown with a wide fluted brim is one of the simplest forms, and is very popular, but the crown may be small and high or of any fantastic shape, while the broad brims rival one another in fancifulness, being often divided into queerly shaped sections.



A Golden Wedding.

NOT the celebration of the wedding of fifty bright years into a golden setting, but the molding of a wedding ring in which gold played the most conspicuous part, holding up to public notice a little gem of a title.

There have been few more beautiful weddings, even among royalty, than that in New York City on March 4th, of Anna, youngest daughter of the late sixty-times-a-millionaire, Jay Gould, to Count Paul Ernest Boniface de Castellane, of France. Foreigners, who have generations upon generations of wealth, position and title back of them, are wont to smile amusedly at the young-American effort to be imposing, the *nouveau riche* American aristocracy, but with all their self-satisfied superiority in being to the manor born, they are compelled to stand by in wonder at the princely generosity with which the American millionaire scatters money broadcast for the trifles to make up a magnificent whole.

Who but an impetuous American would think of banking the walls of immense rooms, clear to the ceiling, with American beauty roses, and covering the ceilings with a feathery asparagus vine dotted with orange blossoms, completely hiding thousands upon thousands of dollars' worth of satin hangings and frescoing, with thousands upon thousands of dollars' worth of summer blossoms procured in the dead of the winter! Who but the "newly-rich" would dream of entwining the richly carved balustrade of the great open stairway from the front door to the dome of a four-story house, with solid bunches of Easter lilies and smilax, in order that the bride might have a flowery path from her girlhood's room to the wedding arch of lilies of the valley erected under a royal purple canopy! Profligate extravagance in these days of crying poverty? Perhaps, but the gardeners and their families employed in cultivating these blossoms for rich people to spend money upon, and the grocers who supply the gardeners with food, see no reason to complain. Neither do the merchants, dressmakers, nor their helpers. The few superfluous thousands spent in this way, mean comfort and prosperity to a long line of willing workers.

Miss Gould's wedding gown was not such an extravagant affair as it might have been. Simply a rich, heavy piece of pure white satin, falling in untrimmed folds in a train nine feet long. Rich lace was draped across the basque, bertha fashion, extending in a cascade down the front of the skirt, caught here and there with knots of orange blossoms. The immense elbow puff sleeves were finished with a fall of this same beautiful lace, and an exquisite veil of rare point lace, presented by her husband's mother fell in soft folds to the foot of the long train. Simple white orange blossoms instead of priceless jewels were the bride's only decoration.

The travelling costume was of blue velvet, perfectly plain, lined with tan colored silk shot with gold. A little French cape of the same materials extended to the waist, draped with real lace in wide flounces, and fastened in front with a small diamond clasp below the belt. With this costume was worn a black straw hat with Tam-o'-Shanter crown, the brim bent irregularly and caught at the side and front with two large bunches of wood violets. Under the brim at the back, and resting on the hair, were other clusters of the same violets. Another traveling gown to be worn during the ocean voyage was of dark blue serge lined with red silk, made with a coat to be worn over silk shirts. One of these shirts was of bright silk, another of buttercup-yellow silk, both made very loose and full.

Yet another travelling gown was of tan cloth, made with a full skirt and a little velvet bolero jacket to be worn over a green check silk waist.

The wearer of these striking things, is a large-eyed, full-faced brunette, so dark as almost to be mistaken for a Cuban or a native of the south of France, while, strange to say, the Count is of that rare type of Frenchmen, a baby-faced blonde, with pink and white complexion and deep blue eyes.

It is a love match, they claim, and not the usual exchange of money for an impoverished title, but the fact remains that the bride had \$15,000,000 in her own right, or did have until she settled \$2,000,000 on her prospective husband, who, according to George Gould, had been until then "provided for by his family." It is also true that it is the bride and not the bridegroom who has signed a written agreement to pay all the housekeeping expenses out of her share of the money left her by her father.

A Revival of Lace and Spangles.

AN EXTRAVAGANT use of lace is to be the characteristic feature of spring gowns. The light wool materials in tones of grey green and grey blue, mastic and fawn, will have long points of heavy lace let into the skirts which will be caught up on one hip by way of drapery, and on the bodices, that are sure to cut as short about the waist as fashion could allow.

Lace for trimming is heavy threaded and a deep cream, and will prove a decided boon to complexions to which the grey-green and grey-blue would otherwise be frightfully trying.

As for spangles, both dressmakers and milliners have combined in the enthusiastic use of ribbons profusely spangled in elaborate designs of flowers and leaves or scroll-work. Most of the spangling, however, is done by using the iridescent bits in blue, old rose or green on a black ribbon foundation. A six-inch ribbon spangled in a vine of changeable green, the ribbon cut out to fit the neck and plaited to narrow in at the waist, is a very simple yet effective front for a black waist, and the green spangles sewn on velvet or ribbon trimming to a black hat liven it up a bit without making it undesirably gay.

THE DESIGNS of the McCall BAZAR PATTERNS are exclusive. Beware of imitations.

See that the name "McCall" is on every pattern envelope. These patterns have been known for over 25 years as "the reliable and stylish patterns."

See advertisement of THE BAZAR DRESSMAKER on last page.

The Trimming of Sleeves.

"GIVE us some new ways to trim a sleeve" is the constant cry. With all the variations in draping of cloth from the shoulder to the elbow, there are really but two sleeves now in vogue, one with a puff and the other in leg-o'-mutton shape. Puffed sleeves admit of more fanciful decoration, and, accordingly, are most in favor for dressy gowns. The four illustrations herewith give an idea of what is being done with sleeves.

The one in the upper left hand corner is the simplest of the four, if anything so very much gathered at the top and drooped over the elbow, and low the elbow, and trimmed with bands and buttons and flar-cuffs can be called simple. It is given a semi-military effect by a sort of epaulette made of two bands of velvet. The fulness is shaped to droop at the shoulder with the ambitious stiffness it would have shown a few months ago.

The next sleeve has neither cuff nor trimming on the forearm, but at the base of the puff are three rosettes from which bands of velvet ribbon extend up to the point of the shoulder. They are drawn tightly enough over the full puff (which may be gathered and tucked to the lining beneath them) to divide and wrinkle it in four sections which stand out a little toward the shoulder. The three ribbons are caught at the top by a wing-like bow.

Another sleeve has a similar bow at the shoulder, but instead of ribbon trimmings has a pointed elbow cuff of velvet edged with lace which is turned up and fastened to the puff in the middle of the forearm.

The last sleeve shown is for very light fluffy material in a double puff. Its folds are somewhat directed by a band of ribbon fastened to the shoulder and to the upper puff by rosettes.



Mother's Corner.

JAKE'S GIRL.

I really think that girl o' Jake's
Is milder than the soft, white flakes
O' snow a-siftin' slowly down,
Yet, neither Jake nor Kate will see;
They say she's stubborn as can be,
An' so they scold an' slap an' frown,
When, tell the truth, the young-un aches
For love an' pettin': my land sakes!
I've seen this hunger in her eyes
When I've been there, an' I just bet
That chicken hain't forgot it yet,
The day I praised her soft mud pies!

Wish'd Jake would try some milder ways,
Now take the snow; you know some days
It snarls an' growls when winter's cold,
But let there come a warm-like spell,
An' it hain't long 'fore you can tell
Just where the sun has got its hold.
At first you'll notice 'long the eaves
The snow gives in an' sort o' grieves,
An' tiny tears come tricklin' down;
An' really, now, it 'pears to sigh
An' moans its breath out to the sky,
So sorry like it soon has grown.

You see it cannot stand the smile
The sun pours down. An' m'ile on m'ile
O' snow soon slips away from sight.
But while it's meltin' let a breeze
Start cold enough to make things freeze,
An' short her tears stop—hey tight!
So that's the way. I wish't he'd try
An' treat her kind sometimes, but my!
He thinks that it would spoil the child.
An' so she's frowned at more each day,
While her poor heart just longs to say,
"My pa, he looked at me an' smiled!"

—Mary Hockett Planner.

Children's Illnesses.

EVERY mother ought to have at her hand simple remedies to be used if occasion calls for them. First is a roll of sticking plaster, a real necessity where there are growing boys with a facility for accidental cuts and bruises. Then a box of simple cerate, or a jar of vaseline; a square of mutton tallow and a block of cocoa butter for the healing of roughened or torn flesh. Old linen, furnished by worn-out sheets, pillow-slips, and handkerchiefs should, in pieces of different lengths, be ready for bandages.

Mustard, sweet-oil, camphor, camphorated oil, paregoric, ipecac, and quinine in one or two grain pills, should be where the mother can get them at a moment's notice. A foot-tub, ready for the hot water which may be needed to bathe the fevered child, or to relax the limbs twisted in a convulsion, soft towels, a spirit-lamp and a small teakettle, flaxseed for poultices, catnip, ground ginger, pennyroyal, and mint, are as useful now as in the days of our grandmothers.

Of course the rule should be always to summon a physician, if one can, so soon as children are threatened with illness.

Especially where young children and babies too small to tell their troubles are concerned, the mother should at once have the doctor if they do not seem quite right. But she should not lose her head, nor grow excited and nervous at every little sign of illness; neither should she wait for the physician without doing all in her power to avert serious trouble.

The great thing is to observe closely the laws of health. Little feet must be kept warm, little bodies carefully clothed, diet and regimen watched, daily bathing and sleeping at regular hours must be insisted on. Regularity in every physical function is extremely important, and indiscriminate stuffing with sweets and bonbons almost sure to have an unfavorable effect.

Pure ventilation and separate beds for the children have much to do with maintaining their health at a high standard.

These things attended to, keep the children healthfully busy, with plenty of play, and their illnesses will be exceptions in the uniformity of their pleasant lives.

Walking Babies.

A WELL kept baby will walk when he gets ready. Let him alone, but see that his falls are broken and his hurts kissed better. Urging a child to stand alone is an excellent way to make him bow-legged for life. As soon as the baby's legs are strong enough to support him he will stand up and walk off, never fear.

Ill Tempered Babies

are not desirable in any home. Insufficient nourishment produces ill-temper. Guard against fretful children by feeding nutritious and digestible food. The Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk is the most successful of all infant foods.

For Baby's Going-a-Visiting.

CARRIAGE BLANKET.—Seventy-five cents is not a large sum for a fond mother to spend on her baby, but it is enough to make an exquisite little coverlet. Three yards of fine cheese cloth in a delicate color, a roll of cotton wadding, two rolls of baby ribbon and an envelope of sachet powder are the necessary materials.

A yard of cheese cloth should be laid on the table, covered with sheets of cotton wadding and sprinkled liberally with sachet powder. A second yard of cheese cloth should cover this, the edges turned in, basted and overhanded. Then the coverlet should be stitched here and there to keep the cotton in place. A design in overlapping circles may be basted into the coverlet, and then stitched on in baby ribbon. The baby's monogram in the middle, and a double frill of cheese cloth outlined with rows of ribbon will finish a very dainty and cheap comfortable.

AN EMERGENCY BAG.—A pretty and convenient pocket for the perambulator can be made of white, blue or pink china silk embroidered with forget-me-nots, rosebuds, violets or daisies and neatly made up and lined. Silk or satin ribbons an inch wide should be run in a casing sewed on for the purpose, at the foot of the ruffle. These ribbons should draw at either side, to open and shut the bag. The bag may contain several essentials—a card of safety pins, the child's bottle of milk with a bit of absorbent cotton tucked inside the nipple to keep it from leaking; an extra bib and napkins; a flannel square against unexpected chill. The nurse will quickly find this bag an indispensable adjunct to the baby's outings, particularly where the baby passes much time out of doors.

Children Need Sleep.

CHILDREN, until they are twelve or thirteen years old, should have at least ten hours sleep; eleven is better; until eighteen or nineteen, nine hours is none too much. In this country our children inherit nervous temperament. No hygienic measure soothes, quiets and strengthens the nerves like plenty of sleep. Children should never be awakened in the morning. Yet the demands of household convenience and the claims of school make it necessary that they should be out of bed at a certain hour, usually not later than seven. To make this possible, and give them their fair share of sleep, so that they will be ready to awaken of their own accord, they must be in bed between seven and nine, according to their ages. If bedtime is made pleasant, as mother-love can make it, with a story, a little talk over the events of the day, with loving words and ministrations, the hardship of banishment to bed will be robbed of most of its bitterness.

Contagious Diseases.

MOTHERS may gain some idea of the length of time that children who have been ill with communicable diseases may need to be kept in isolation, from the opinions of the following authorities. The Paris Academy of Medicine says: "For smallpox, scarlet fever, measles and diphtheria, isolation should be not less than forty days." The American Public Health Association reports through a special committee that diphtheria patients should be kept strictly isolated for not less than four weeks after the disappearance of all traces of the membrane. The New Hampshire State Board of Health advises isolation of scarletina for forty days. Dr. Ransome, Owens College, Manchester, England, says: "Measles are infectious before eruption appears, and communicable for thirty-one days after infection; scarletina in some cases is communicable before eruption and for six weeks after; diphtheria is infectious from receipt of poison until complete recovery—in ordinary cases thirty-three days."

Not So Bad.

LITTLE Ruth's conduct during the day had not been exactly in accordance with her mother's ideas, so as she undressed the small delinquent at night, she reminded her of various misdemeanors, and suggested that she "ask God to forgive her and make her a better girl." The next morning she asked the child if she had done so.

"Oh, yes'm," said Ruth, confidently, "Dod and me talked togever."

"Well," said her mother, suppressing a smile, "and what did God say to my little girl?"

Ruth looked up knowingly. "He said, 'Never ou mind, Ruth, there's heaps of wasser girls than 'ou in heaven!'"

DRESSMAKING MADE SIMPLE BY THE McCALL COMPANY'S PATTERNS.

DRESSMAKING becomes a pleasure with the aid of the McCall Company's Celebrated Patterns. They are cut in many sizes, and are put together with the greatest possible ease. To make a garment, take one of these patterns, double your lining, pin on the pattern and carefully trace around it with a tracing wheel. Then cut out the lining, allowing half an inch extra outside the tracing for seams everywhere, except at the shoulder and under-arm seams, where you must allow one inch in case of alteration. Where returns are allowed trace through the holes. For full-busted figures, a dart should be taken up in the front of the lining only, as indicated by the perforations. Lay the lining on the material doubled and cut the material the same size as the lining. Baste lining and material together on the tracing for a guide to sew by. This retains the shape of the pattern. The lining should be basted a trifle fuller than the material lengthwise. Next baste your garment closely, with the exception of the shoulder and the under-arm, which should be pinned on the outside. It is now ready for fitting. Try on and pin the garment together where traced on the front, and shape to the figure. If the garment is too tight or too loose alter it where the large seams are on the shoulder and under the arms. It can also be taken in or let out in the centre of the back, but never alter the darts or side seams, and do not cut off the darts until the garment is fitted. Before making the collar, fit the stiffening and shape it to the neck when fitting, and put a tracing where it sews on. When your seams are stitched they should be notched and thoroughly pressed open. Put bone casings on very full, and if bones are used they should be soaked to make them pliable enough to bear the needle. The sleeve and skirt can be lengthened or shortened at the bottom. Put the inner seam of the sleeve to the notch in the arm hole. Do not forget to allow all seams for making. Each piece of the pattern is so marked and described that one can easily tell how to put them together. In cutting always double the material. Place both right sides together. Care should be taken to have the material run the same way. Never have a seam in the front of any skirt. Cloth should be cut with the nap running down, velvet up. To match figured or striped goods pin the figures together before cutting. The secret of dressmaking is in basting and pressing.

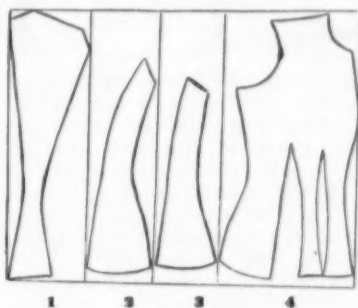
If these directions are carefully carried out a handsome and perfect fitting garment will be the result.

To measure for a lady's basque or any garment requiring a bust measure, put the tape measure over the largest part of the bust, raising it a little over the shoulder blades.

To measure for a lady's skirt, put the measure around the waist over the dress.

To measure for a boy's coat or vest, put the measure around the body underneath the arms, drawing it closely. It is well in ordering for a boy to give the age also.

To measure for a boy's trousers, put the measure around the body over the trousers at the waist.



The above illustration of a Basque shows how to place The McCall Pattern on the material. No. 1 indicates the back piece, 2 is the side-back, 3 under-arm piece and 4 is the front. In cutting the material follow the lines of the pattern, allowing for seams.



IT IS WOMAN'S RIGHT & DUTY TO BE BEAUTIFUL. A book telling how to cure Skin Diseases, banish Blemishes, remove Pimples, soften the skin, preserve the hair and beautify the complexion, sent on receipt of 4 cents. With sample Creamsola Powder 10 cents. MADAME EDITH VELARO, 220 West 50th St., New York.

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Easter gown, you won't have a bit of trouble in matching the

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and BABE.

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Lady

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at home is apt to get into a rut and run on repeating itself, week after week.

Why Not Vary It

by trying some new dishes, or preparing some old ones in a new way? A little of

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WILL WORK WONDERS.

Send postals to DAUCHY & CO., P. O. Box 2718, New York, for Miss Parloa's Liebig Co. Cook Book. It will give you a lot of new ideas.

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Leonard F. Pitkin, M. D., whose fame as a skilled specialist in the treatment of all skin diseases and facial blemishes requires no comment, offers the following remedies for home treatment:

Dr. Pitkin's Resolvent. A favorite prescription for Eruptions, dependent on blood humors, \$1.00 per bottle.

Dr. Pitkin's External Treatment. For Removing Pimples, Blackheads, Freckles, Moth Patches, etc. A wonderful Skin Tonic, produces a clear, beautiful complexion and prevents wrinkles. Price \$1.00 per bottle—trial bottles, 25 cents.

Dr. Pitkin's Soap. A toilet luxury, prepared from purest ingredients and mildly medicated and antiseptic, keeps the skin soft and white and prevents eruptions. Price, 25 cents per cake. Remedies sent to any address on receipt of price. Consultation free, in person or by letter. Address: LEONARD F. PITKIN, M. D., OF PITKIN INSTITUTE OF DERMATOLOGY, 553 Broadway N. Y. cor 14th St. (Mention THE QUEEN OF FASHION.)

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We make this boot ourselves, therefore we guarantee the fit, style and wear, and if any one is not satisfied we will refund the money or send another pair. Open Toe or Common Sense, with C. D. E. & E. E., sizes 1 to 8, and half sizes. Send your size; we will be glad to send you. Plus, Cat. FREE. Est'd 1850. Capital, \$1,000,000.

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Order Clerk: 21 Boston, Mass.

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WHAT'S THE MATTER?

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BEAUTIFUL WOMEN

Not only possess a clear and brilliant COMPLEXION but must also have a perfectly developed BUST. To attain and retain beauty, achieve charm, a perfect BUST, you must consult a specialist. No matter how severe your case, write me, I will help you.

My famous French Remedy is guaranteed to develop the BUST from 3 to 6 inches, permanently remove Wrinkles, and fills out hollows in Face, Throat & Neck. **ROYALE CREME** will positively cure every case of Freckles, Pimples, Blotches and any discoloration of the complexion. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sample prepaid, etc. Pamphlet on "The Perfection of Face and Form." Sent FREE to all. Address: **MADAME JOSEPHINE LE FEVRE,** 1205 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Russian Violets.

On receipt of 30 cts., we will send you by return mail a package of **Russian Violet Sachet Powder** for perfuming faces, handkerchiefs, letter paper, and the corsage. Address: **R.N. LEVY & CO., French Perfumers,** 34 West St. Boston, Mass.

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Sample of 50 patterns and book on lace. 10 cents by mail.

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Beechan's pills for constipation 10c. and 25c. Get the book a. your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes

FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS.



The Artistic Dressing of Little Boys.

IN DAYS when little boys were more plainly dressed than they now are, it hurt many a mother's heart to take off the pretty, dainty garments of baby-hood and put her boy into the graceless costume that was waiting for him. Even his joy in the possession of trousers and boots did not quite atone to her for the loss of curls and ruffles and the pretty, fanciful touches she could put upon his baby clothes. Sometimes, to his sorrow, she compromised by keeping him in kilts until he was such a big boy that he would steal away among other boys, take off the obnoxious skirt, and play a while in freedom. The mothers and the boys are both happier now, for boys' clothing can be made so picturesque that there is no excuse for not putting it upon the little fellows as soon as they are big enough.

The kilt suits will never be abandoned as a transition from white dresses to trousers and jackets, and it is surprising what a lot of manliness can be put into their effect, especially when a sturdy and muscular youngster is wearing one of them. They may be made of tweed, cheviot, home-spun, or any light-weight woolen goods for Summer wear, or of pique or linen or gingham in wash fabrics. To make the boy as comfortable as possible and yet not have him destroy too many garments, he can wear a strong kilt skirt of heavy woolen with a shirt waist of cotton or linen.

The very nautical young man whom we see next, has come several steps farther toward grown-up-ness, and he doubtless likes his sailor suit because the loose trousers come clear down to his heels. You expect to see him walk off with the rolling gait of "sea legs," and be as chivalrous to his mother as sailors are wonted to be toward all women. Blue serge or heavy blue jeans are at once thought of in making up

serious and immensely energetic business of playing, and he doesn't want anything that will show earth-marks or stains. Tweeds, chevots, and all sorts of mixed Scotch suitings are just what he needs; his cap is to be made of the same material; russet shoes must be given him and short leggings or kersey gaiters.

The small boy with the tennis racket has on one of the strong elastic Jersey suits that are such favorites with small boys. It is of navy blue Jersey cloth with a Tam-o'-Shanter cap to match, and the broad sailor collar and the shield beneath are of white, with a trimming of narrow braid around the collar and an anchor worked on the shield. He does not have the impressive look of maturity that is given by long trousers, but the leggings that go from foot to knee are an even better protection for his stockings against the wear and tear of a boy's activity. The next boy's mother saves his stockings in a still simpler way, by having them stop in the prudent French style below the knees. Everybody knows how fast a boy's knees always go through anything that covers them, and in darning and patching was at the bottom of the French style when it first began.

For the rest, this little man wears short knee trousers matching a round braid trimmed jacket which is worn over a plain white shirt waist with broad rolling collar.

Still another solution of the stocking question was reached in the clothing of the small archer who comes last in the row of three. His mother bought the firmest hand-knit stockings she could find, cut his knee trousers long enough to cover the bend of the knee, and turned him loose to take his chances, feeling that it is often more



a sailor suit like this. The sailor collar is of a darker blue than the rest of the suit, and trimmed with white braid. The knotted tie in front is of black silk. The vest or shield may be of white serge or flannel for a serge suit, or of white duck if the suit is of jeans, and the anchor on it is worked in gold-colored silk.

The little golf player whom the sailor boy seems to be raising his field glasses to observe, is the typical outdoor man in miniature. With leggings, golf trousers, Norfolk jacket, golf cap and golf stick, he looks more sturdily athletic than his neighbor above, and very English, withal, as an athlete usually does. Blues are not to be thought of for your little

Englishman, give him something conspicuously plaided, mottled or mixed, or else give him plain and dusty looking greys and browns. Here is a young fellow who is going to make a very

trouble to avoid trouble than to meet it. Altogether, the young man with the bow is very sensibly gotten up, for his belted, braid-trimmed Russian blouse is becoming and comfortable, and there are fewer intricacies to be considered in his dressing.

The poet and the aristocrat, in their velvets and frilled lawns, stand at the bottom of the page, bearing testimony to the fact that this is not altogether an age of picturesque athletics and becoming utility. There are still times and occasions which are simply for dress, so that velvet and lace and ruffles not only hold their place but gain in favor as the garments shaped from them come more and more to resemble those worn by the children in beautiful old pictures.

Not the pictures of long-curved, beribboned dolls of boys, such as the Fauntleroy period copied, however, the boys of to-day are too manly for that.

MARY T. EARLE.

Yes,

There are many makes of perfume and all of them have a more or less pleasant odor, but, if you wish those that are true to the fragrance of the flowers, and suited to a cultivated, refined taste,

Buy

Lundborg's

Try **EDENIA.** Anywhere and everywhere.

ADD & COFFIN, New York.

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10 Choice Annuals. (everybody's favorite), all new fresh seeds, sure to grow and bloom this season. **Pansy,** 40 colors and markings; **Phlox,** 20 colors; **Verbena,** 15 colors; **Pinks,** 10 colors; **Potunia,** 10 colors; **Asters,** 15 colors; **Gaium,** 8 colors; **Sweet Peas,** 12 colors; **Mignonette** sweet and **Sweet Alyssum.**

FOR 12 CENTS and the name and address of two of your friends who grow flowers, I will send, post paid, the complete collection, one packet, each of the ten varieties (enough for any ordinary garden.) This is a **BONAFIDE** offer, made to introduce my home grown flower seeds to new customers and which I guarantee to please you or the amount paid refunded, and the seeds given as a present.

Miss C. H. LIPPINCOTT, 230 and 232 Sixth St. So., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

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by simple, soft rubber devices. Safe to wear, invisible and comfortable. May be returned if hearing is not improved. "Sound Discs, and What They Do."

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AGENTS \$75 A WEEK AT HOME, using or selling **PRACTICAL PLATING DYNAMO.** The dynamo, used in all factories to plate new goods. Plates gold, silver, nickel, etc., on watches, jewelry, tableware, hinged and all metal goods; fine outfit for agents; different sizes; always ready; no battery; no loss; no expense; no limit to plating needed; a great money maker.

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With "PERFECTION" Dyes you get **BRILLIANT** Colors, warranted **FAST TO LIGHT** and washing. No dull or sooty colors. We send 6 packages any color you wish to try for 40c. Single package 10c. New sample cards and catalogue FREE. Agents wanted. **W. CUSHING & CO.,** Box 78, Foxcroft, Me.

SOLID SILVER MARQUEE RING FREE.

All the rage in the fashionable world. This beautiful Marquee ring is made of solid silver and set with handsome turquoise. A beautiful ring, and one that any lady may feel proud to own. **SPECIAL OFFER—** Send 35c. in stamps with size of ring, and we will send ring and Ladies' Magazine 1 year, postpaid. Money will be refunded if you are not more than pleased. Address: **VISITOR MAGAZINE CO.,** Box 3139, Boston, Mass.

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BRUCELINE, the only genuine remedy for restoring gray hair to its natural color; no dye and harmless. Thousands of testimonials. Book of thoughts of **BRUCELINE**, or **BRUCELINE CO.,** 377 6th Ave., N. Y. Treatise on the hair sent on application. **FREE.**

GOLD WALL PAPER 60 cts. ROOM— formerly 85c. Samples 10c. Ladies Home Journal or any magazine (free for one year to purchasers. Bargain House, 10 W. 23d St., N. Y. City.

WONDER CABINET FREE. Missing Link Puzzle, Devil's Bottle, Wizard Camera, Latest Wire Puzzle, Spook Photos, Book of Thoughts of Bank, Book Value 60c., cost free with immense catalogue of 1000 Bargains for 10c. for postage. **INGERSOLL & BROS.,** 65 Cortlandt Street, N. Y.

If your dealer is not supplied, we send sample sets paid on receipt of 10 cts. per card. Sizes, 3 and 5.

It's the Eye.

Loops of Thread are Slouchy. Don't Use Them.

FRANCIS HOOK AND EYE.

EASILY ADJUSTED SURFACE EYE. WHILE FITTING. THE NEATEST SPRING HOOK MADE.

Francis Mfg. Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Box of 50 Cigars

AND AN 18K GOLD FINISHED Watch, Chain and Chain.

Cut This Advertisement Out and send it to us with your name and address and we will send you by express for examination this genuine 18k gold plated watch (equal in appearance to solid gold) and a box of 50 of our very finest cigars. You examine them at the express office and if satisfactory pay the amount \$2.00 and they are yours. This is a special offer to introduce our cigars and only one watch and one box of cigars will be sent to each person ordering at this price. The watch is a beauty and would cost you in a retail store twice as much as we offer the cigars and watch together for. Mention in your letter whether you want gold or silver.

THE NATIONAL MFG. & IMPORTING CO.,
334 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

When Should Girls Marry?

A GIRL should marry when she is capable of understanding and fulfilling the duties of a true wife and thorough housekeeper, and never before. No matter how old she may be, if she is not capable of managing a home in every department of it, she is not old enough to get married. When she promises to take the position of wife and home-maker, the man who holds her promise has every right to suppose that she knows herself competent to fulfill it. If she proves to be incompetent or unwilling, he has good reason to consider himself cheated. No matter how plain the home may be, if it is in accordance with the husband's means and he finds it neatly kept and the meals (no matter how simple) served from shining dishes and clean table linen, that husband will leave his home with loving words and thoughts and look ahead with eagerness to the time when he can return. Let a young woman play the piano and acquire every accomplishment within her power, the more the better, for every one will be that much more power to be used in making a happy home. At the same time, if she cannot go to the kitchen if necessary and cheerfully prepare just as good a meal as anyone could, with the same material, and serve it neatly after it is prepared, she had better defer her marriage until she learns. If girls would thoroughly fit themselves for the position of intelligent housekeepers before they marry, there would be fewer discontented unhappy wives and more happy homes.

Sugar or Cream Pie.

YOUR mother probably calls it by one name, and your mother-in-law by the other, but it is made the same way in both instances, and is a delicious delicacy right at your hand, when you think you haven't a single thing in the house to make a pie of.

In the first place you want an under crust that you know will be flaky and crisp. When this is rolled out and fitted into the buttered tin, rub its upper surface over with a little melted butter. Over this sift lightly a heaping tablespoonful of flour, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and considerable cinnamon. Add a half dozen lumps of butter the size of a hazelnut, and a generous pinch of salt, then fill the pan with good milk—adding cream if you have it to spare—and set the pan in the oven so carefully that not a drop will slop over on the crust.

As the "cream" filling heats, it is thickened by the flour dissolved in it, and by the time the crust is done, the cream should be done also.

Set the pie where it will cool quickly, and the children will tell you they like it pretty nearly as well as ice cream.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 830 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

OUR PRACTICAL PACE



OLD-TIME ADVICE TO A YOUNG WIFE.

Small is the province of a wife,
And narrow is her sphere of life;
Within that sphere to move aright,
Should be her principal delight;
To guide the house with prudent care,
And properly to spend and spare;
So make her husband bless the day
He gave his liberty away.

Be sure you ne'er for power contend,
Nor try by tears to gain your end.
Sometimes the tears which cloud your eyes
From pride and obstinacy rise.
Heaven gave to man superior sway—
Then Heaven and him at once obey.
Let sullen frowns your brow ne'er cloud;
Be always cheerful, never loud;
Let trifles never discompose
Your features, temper or repose.

Should passion e'er his soul deform,
Serenely meet the bursting storm;
Never in wordy war engage,
Nor ever meet his rage with rage;
With all your sex's softening art,
Recall lost reason to his heart;
Thus calm the tempest in his breast;
And always soothe his soul to rest.

When care invades your partner's heart,
Bear you a sympathizing part,
And kindly claim your share of pain,
And half his troubles still sustain;
From morn till noon, from noon till night,
To see him pleased be your delight.

Anon.

Eggs for Easter.

THE woman who has kept house all her days, and has made eggs one of the staples of the ordinary bill of fare, is beginning to wonder how she shall serve them on Easter morning, so that they will seem a treat after all the poaching, frying, boiling and scrambling. Even the feathery omelet is apt to weigh heavily on a surfeited stomach.

A great many variations can be made upon the plain omelet, and when they are inclined to be heavy, it will be well to omit the tablespoonful of milk or cream which is often added for every two eggs.

Puff Omelet.—Beat the whites and yolks separately until they are light and creamy; quickly combine and season, pour in a buttered dish and bake quickly in a hot oven. The result will be a delicious puff omelet.

French Omelet.—Is made by using finely chopped parsley and young onions as a seasoning, stirring a small quantity quickly into the bowl containing the beaten yolks, before adding the whites.

Cheese Omelet.—Is simply the sprinkling of finely grated cheese into the eggs as they begin to thicken over the fire—three tablespoonfuls of cheese for every four eggs. Don't forget the seasoning, nor the buttering of the frying pan.

Stuffed Eggs.

French Style.—Take six hard boiled eggs, shell and split them in half lengthwise, carefully noting the halves so as to fit them together again. Remove the yolks, rub them to a paste in melted butter, add four tablespoonfuls of minced ham, tongue or chicken. Season with salt, pepper, vinegar and mixed mustard. Stir all well together and fill the halved eggs with this preparation. Fit the halves neatly together and arrange them on a dish in the form of a pyramid. Garnish with sprigs of parsley or lettuce leaves. It is a good dish for luncheon.

Russian Style.—Take six hard boiled eggs, split them in half lengthwise, as above. Remove the yolks, chop separately one ounce of cooked ham, two ounces of boiled tongue and two ounces of cold chicken. Mingle these thoroughly, then add the yolks after they have been rubbed to a smooth paste in a quarter of a pound of melted butter. Season with pepper and salt, again mix all well together, and fill the halved eggs with the mixture, heaping it up on top and rounding it smoothly. If it seems too dry pour on a little melted butter. Place the halved eggs in a baking dish, dredge them thickly with grated cheese and bake them in a moderate oven to a rich brown. Serve immediately.

HAIR ON THE FACE, NECK, ARMS OR ANY PART OF THE PERSON

QUICKLY DISSOLVED AND REMOVED WITH THE NEW SOLUTION

MODENE

AND THE GROWTH FOREVER DESTROYED WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST INJURY OR DISCOLORATION OF THE MOST DELICATE SKIN.



Discovered by Accident.—In consequence, an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled on the back of the hand, and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We purchased the new discovery and named it MODENE. It is perfectly pure, free from all injurious substances, and so simple any one can use it. It acts mildly but surely, and you will be surprised and delighted with the results. Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic. It has no resemblance whatever to any other preparation ever used for a like purpose, and no scientific discovery ever attained such wonderful results. IT CANNOT FAIL. If the growth be light, one application will remove it permanently; the heavy growth such as the beard or hair on males may require two or more applications before all the roots are destroyed, although all hair will be removed as such application, and without the slightest injury or unpleasant feeling when applied or ever afterward. MODENE SUPERECIDES ELECTROLYSIS.

RECOMMENDED BY ALL WHO HAVE TESTED ITS MERITS—USED BY PEOPLE OF REFINEMENT.—Gentlemen who do not appreciate nature's gift of a beard, will find a precious boon in Modene which does away with shaving. It dissolves and destroys the life principle of the hair, thereby rendering its future growth an utter impossibility, and is guaranteed to be as harmless as water to the skin. Young persons who find an embarrassing growth of hair coming, should use Modene to destroy its growth. Modene sent by mail, in safety mailing cases, postage paid, (securely sealed from observation) on receipt of price, \$1.00 per bottle. Send money by letter, with your full address written plainly. Correspondence strictly private. Postage stamps received the same as cash. (ALWAYS REMIT YOUR ORDER AND THIS PAPER.)

LOCAL AND MODENE MFG CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO, U.S.A. CUT THIS OUT GENERAL AGENTS Manufacturers of high grade hair preparations. AS IT MAY NOT REGISTER your letter at any Post-office to insure its safe delivery. APPEAR AGAIN We offer \$1,000 for failure or the slightest injury. EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.

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Antiseptic, Absorbent and of Downy Softness.

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This is the "Melrose"

PLATED, BUT YOU WOULDN'T THINK IT—"WM. ROGERS" BRAND.

Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co., Union Sq., New York, and Wallingford, Conn.

Whipped Cream—A Dish for Farmers.

SOME farmers wives think this is a dish only for aristocrats. Mistaken, my friend; it is not any more expensive than the natural cream that so many use on the table every day. It is a delicious sauce for many kinds of pudding, and for cake that is becoming dry. It makes a dainty dish for convalescents, one that relishes, and more than anything else, looks so tempting and dainty, and looks is everything to an invalid's appetite.

In making whipped cream, cool the cream below churning temperature (which ranges from 64° to 70° Fahrenheit), or you may get a dish of butter on hand, and the cooler, the quicker it becomes thick; only don't freeze it, of course.

To a coffercup of cream add the whites of two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and a little flavoring extract. Beat all together; a regular egg-beater will do the work the most rapidly. This quantity will make a quart bowlful, after it is beaten so as to stand alone when dropped from off a spoon. The cream should be rather thick and perfectly sweet. So you see you have a quart out of a cupful by using the whites of only two eggs with the cream, and eggs should be plenty in every farmer's family.

It is Well to Remember

THAT a handful of iron tacks are good to clean out bottles and fruit-cans. Half fill the jars with soap-suds, then add the tacks and shake. It is safer to use them than shot, as the latter may leave a poisonous deposit.

That newspapers should be saved for kitchen use, to wipe the stove, to polish the tea-kettle, to wipe the flat-irons, and doubled to place under a hot kettle or hot dish you wish to place on the table.

That two or three papers spread on the floor in front of table, stove and sink on baking-day saves the floor, and they can be burned up when through with, taking the dust with them.

That a box in the kitchen or a drawer or shelf in the cupboard will hold paper bags and strings, and they will be found useful many times.

FREE.

SUPERB FORM, LOVELY COMPLEXION, PERFECT HEALTH.

These are my portraits, and on account of the fraudulent air-pumps, "miracles," etc., I will give any lady FREE what I used to secure these changes. HEALTH (cure of that "sleazy" feeling and all female diseases) Superb FORM, Brilliant EYES and perfectly Pure COMPLEXION assured.

Will send postal order. Avoid advertising frauds. Name this paper, and address Mrs. ELLA M. DENT, STATION K, San Francisco, Cal.

PLAYS Dialogues, Speakers, for School, Club and Parlor. Catalogue from T. S. DENISON, Pub. Chicago, Ill.

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SELF-THREADING THIMBLE. Every Lady wants it. This thimble combines a needle threader and a thread cutter, two ingenious attachments saving teeth, biting thread, and eyes. Beautifully silver plated. The most convenient method of threading needles in the world. Regular Price, 25c. Our Price, 10c. each. \$1.00 a dozen. You can make \$1.00 per day selling them. BATES & CO., 100 High St., Boston, Mass.

GET YOUR HEM STRAIGHT.



THIS WILL DO IT.

It is an unvarying measure for hems, tucks, ruffles, distances between buttons and button holes, etc. A positive necessity. One of the

MOST USEFUL INVENTIONS

of the day. 60,000 sold within the last sixty days. Nickel plate, only 10 cts.; aluminum, 25 cts. Address

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Stamping Outlines of 51 patterns, including outline designs 5 x 5 inches, conventional designs 6 inches square, patterns for painting and embroidery 3 and 12 inches high, 2 alphabets, 1 large forget-me-not pattern, and many others very desirable. All this and a 3 month's trial subscription to THE HOME, a 16-page family story paper, containing fashions and fancy work, illustrated, sent for only 10 cts. Address The Home, 141 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

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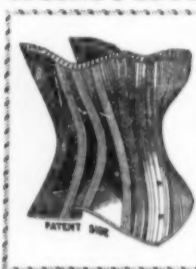
Modern ideas of healthful dress are perfected in this Corset Waist. For sale by all leading retailers. Children's, 25c. to 75c. Misses', 50c. to \$1.00. Ladies', \$1.00 to \$3.00.

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THE CENTURY.
Never Breaks Down
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If not in stock at your
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CURES Prickly Heat,
Pimples, Blisters, Salt
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Tender Feet, Chafing, &c.
The only powder endorsed by the highest
medical authorities. At druggists or by mail
for 25c. Send for free sample
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An ideal fabric for evening wear and Tea Gowns. Double
width. Price, \$1.25 per yard. Only genuine when stamped
Fayetta on selvage. Sold by all first-class dry goods stores
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inches in size with Glass for open-
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embroidery. See article on page
119. Send for a circular.
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Will polish a stove better than any-
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Cut this out and send it to us with
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will send you one of these elegant,
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you can return it at any time within
one year if not satisfactory, and if
you sell or cause the sale of it we
will give you five Free. Write at
once, as we shall send out samples
for 60 days only. Address
THE NATIONAL MFG.
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LADIES MAIL TO, stamp for sealed instructions
how to enlarge your bust 5 inches, by
using "Emma's Bust Developer."
Guaranteed. 25c per illustration. Cata-
logue for 6 cents. Address EMMA TOILET RAZAR,
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MEN & WOMEN TO WORK & HOME
I pay \$5 to \$10 per week for making crayon por-
traits; new patented method; any one who can read
or write can do the work at home, in spare time, day or
evening. Send for particulars and work at once.
H. A. GRIFF, German Artist, Tyrone, Pa.

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Sold outright, no rent, no royalty. Adapted
to City, Village or Country. Needed in every
home, shop, store and office. Greatest convenience
and best seller on earth.
Agents make from \$5 to \$50 per day.
One in a residence means a sale to all the
neighbors. Fine instruments, no toys, works
anywhere, any distance. Complete, ready for
use when shipped. Can be put up by any one,
never out of order, no repairing, lasts a life
time. Warranted. A money maker. Write
W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk 10, Columbus, O.

SILVER SPOONS FREE
I will send any lady one dozen of heavily plated
and beautifully engraved silver teaspoons free, who will
send six boxes of Rowan's Headache Tablets
to their friends at 25 cents each. Send me your address
and I will send you the Headache Tablets pre-
paid. When you sell them, send me the \$1.50 and I will
send you the spoons prepaid. If you can not sell them
I will take them back. Address C. H. ROWAN, MIL-
WAUKEE, WIS.

HAIR REMOVED
Permanently, root and branch, in 5 minutes, without pain,
discoloration or injury with "Pills Solvex." Sealed
particulars, 6c. Wilcox Specific Co., Phila., Pa.

FAT FOLKS reduced, 15 lbs. a
make remedy at home. Miss M.
Ainsley, Supply, Ark., says, "I lost
45 lbs. and feel splendid." No starving. No
sickness. Particulars (sealed) 2c. HALL &
CO., "C. R.", Box 404, St. Louis, Mo.

PUBLISHER'S COLUMN.

FINISHED at last! Every letter sent in
answer to the questions put to our readers
regarding their personal preferences as to their
own particular paper, has been carefully read and
filed away, and you may know it was a task—
though a pleasant one. Many of the letters
were most excellent, being interesting enough to
publish—if we only had the room! Unfor-
tunately we haven't, but the letters fulfilled their
mission; they will enable us to give the readers of
THE QUEEN OF FASHION what the majority
want.

As to the prize letter—the choice gradually nar-
rowed down to three, and it was finally decided
that the best all-around letter containing sugges-
tion of new feature was that of Mrs. J. P.
Lansdale, of Ethel, Miss., and we have accord-
ingly sent Mrs. Lansdale the \$5.00 in gold
with our thanks and congratulations. The new
feature will necessarily take time to prepare for,
but it will appear in a month or two. In the
meantime, here is another chance, and one to
earn double the five dollars in gold!

OFFER No. 2.—As you may have guessed,
schemes for bringing in subscriptions to THE
QUEEN OF FASHION, is the principal business of
this column. Therefore, we will send Ten Dol-
lars in Gold to the reader who will send us the
best scheme or plan for a contest that will attract
the greatest number of contestants—the one that
will be inclined to interest the greatest number
of ladies.

Those sending their ideas for such a scheme
must be or become subscribers to THE
QUEEN OF FASHION. Please submit your ideas early as
it may be possible for us to decide upon the con-
test and offer it in our next issue.

OFFER No. 3.—Here is another opportunity
of securing Ten or Five Dollars in Gold,
and there is no canvassing about it either. Sim-
ply send us in carefully prepared lists, written
in ink, containing the correct names and full ad-
resses of those you think would be likely to
subscribe to THE QUEEN OF FASHION. We will
send sample copies of THE QUEEN OF FASHION
to each one. To the person from whose list of
names we obtain the most subscribers, we will
send a check for Ten Dollars. To the one
whose list brings in the second greatest number
of subscribers, we will send a check for Five
Dollars. But remember that, before sending in
the lists of names, you must be or become a sub-
scriber.

Be careful to send only the names of such
people as you think would be quite inclined to
subscribe for such a journal as THE QUEEN OF
FASHION. Should you send a lot of names of
those, who it is barely possible will subscribe,
you are likely to delay your chances of securing
the prize while some one with a good list gets in
ahead of you.

This is not canvassing. All you have to do is
to make out a carefully written list and send us.
Each contestant will have a perfectly fair chance
with the others, as sample copies will be sent to
the names of every contestant, where the ad-
resses are sufficiently legible and correct. We
shall keep a separate record of every list and
know just how many subscribers come from them.
The sooner we get your lists, the sooner the
sample copies will be sent out, and the returns
come in, and the prizes be awarded.

In making out these lists, begin them with:

"Sent by....."

filling in the blank spaces with your own name
and address.

BROCKTON, MASS., Jan. 17th, 1895.

Publishers of "Queen of Fashion," New York.
DEAR SIR: Allow me to congratulate you
upon the improvement in THE QUEEN OF FASH-
ION. I am a dressmaker, and certainly ought
to know a good fashion journal when I see one.
There is style to your fashions. They are up-
to-date.
Yours very truly,
"DRESSMAKER."

WEYMOUTH CENTRE, MASS., Jan. 1st, 1895.
THE McCALL CO., New York.

DEAR SIR: I like your patterns better than
any I have ever cut from, without one exception.
I have used a number of other kinds, but find
that yours are more simple to put together and
are much more satisfactory when the garment is
completed.
Yours truly,
EDITH E. PRATT.

MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich., Jan. 12th, 1895.
THE McCALL CO., New York.

DEAR SIR: Your patterns are excellent and
give entire satisfaction. For years I have used
those published by other houses, but now use
those no more, because I much prefer yours.
Yours truly,
(MRS.) J. S. THOMPSON.

Crepe Simon
Superior to vaseline and cucumbers, CREPE SIMON,
marvellous for the complexion and light cutaneous
affections: it whitens, perfumes, fortifies the skin. J.
SIMON, 13 Rue Grange Bateliere, Paris. Park & Tilford,
New York; also all perfumery and fancy goods stores.

THE MURRAY HILL SKETCHES.

NOTE.—These pertinent sketches on topics of current
interest, by the well known humorist of "Texas Sift-
ings," are written especially for THE QUEEN OF FASHION
and will appear in these columns from month to month.

No. 2.

SKETCH No. 1, last month, was a pen-picture
of a spirited encounter at the breakfast-
table between Mr. and Mrs. Murray Hill, in
which the unblushing wearer of scant close-fit-
ting trousers dared to criticize the wearer of
full-skirted bloomers for bicycle purposes, as
being "immodest." Needless to say, Mr. Mur-
ray Hill was overwhelmingly defeated on his
own ground, and Mrs. Murray Hill plumed her-
self with an extra feather in her cap.

For a day or two they did not speak, but as it
was customary in the ordinary domestic routine, Mr.
Murray Hill's sulks began to be a burden on his
own shoulders, and so he made overtures for
peace. Still, he was not satisfied. His meek
and humble position chafed him; there was yet
an opportunity to assert himself—he could aim
higher yet, and demolish her big theatre hat.
Other men—in fact all men—had attempted it;
he would cover himself with glory by succeeding.

Having been warned by previous sad expe-
riences, he was more cautious this time. He went
into training. He industriously hunted up all the
low flings in the papers about the high hat, and
stored them away in his memory, and one morn-
ing when he had gotten good and ready he sailed
in with his colors bravely flaunting, and although
she was not prepared for a fight, he drifted out a
more complete wreck, if possible, than ever be-
fore. His effort to make a crush hat out of a
"picture" hat was about as successful as that of
the little girl who started out to make her doll a
dress, but it turned out to be a pair of pants.

His method of procedure was to begin with
something of a bluff, in the nature of a few
irreverent remarks about Lent. He said:

"Do you know, dear, that there is an uptown
establishment where they display a lot of
women's stockings, woven thicker at the knee
than elsewhere, presumably to stand the wear
and tear of prayer, and over them is the inscrip-
tion: 'Ladies, please examine this line of Lenten
hosiery?'"

"No, Murray, I hadn't heard of it," she re-
plied innocently, "but then I don't pay as much
attention to ladies' hosiery as you do, you know."

Now in view of the recent unpleasantness over
the comic opera tickets, this was peppering Mr.
Hill on the sore spot again, and he fidgetted
under the smart, very perceptibly. Then she
meanly followed up her advantage by adding:

"I suppose you regard Lent as a religious
affection, because if you get any more free
tickets to the theatre it will interfere with your
going doing the next thirty days. Is that it,
dear?"

Mr. Hill gulped down half a cup of scalding
coffee, and while he was choking and splutter-
ing, Mrs. Hill leaned back, and laughed a low
musical laugh. However, he rallied, and hero-
ically returned to the point of attack—the high
hat.

Mr. Hill (with a sarcastic smile)—"Well, by
the time Lent is over I hope that bill prohibit-
ing high hats will become a law."

Mrs. Hill (with an audible sneer)—"Women's
hats are not as big as the night-caps the men go
out to get before the curtain falls. Perhaps the
Assembly will pass a law compelling a man to
stay in his seat and not obstruct the view of a
hundred people at once by standing up and
parading up and down the aisles. Perhaps the
Legislature will also pass a law compelling a
man to keep a record of the size of the night-cap
he wears."

Mr. Hill—"Perhaps he don't know."

Mrs. Hill—"He might make a good guess by
the way his hat fitted next morning. Large
heads are not always caused by genius. Very
frequently they are monuments of the previous
night's dissipation. What was it you were say-
ing about high hats?"

Mr. Hill (with anger)—"I am going to speak
my mind, and don't you forget it."

Mrs. Hill (calmly)—"I might. It's such a
trifle, you know."

Mr. Hill (with a great effort to appear calm)—
"You forget that the other day you compared
my mind to a book. You said you could read it
like a book."

"I meant a blank book, of course, you silly
goose," she replied buttering a piece of toast.

Mr. Hill glared at his wife for several min-
utes. He was breathing very hard. Then he
said:

"It's a great pity somebody does not invent a
theatre hat that would fold up."

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY

I have been selling Dish Washers three weeks
and have cleared \$15. Can any of your readers,
without previous experience, beat this? In this busi-
ness a woman can make as much as a man. Every
family wants a Dish Washer when they can be got
so cheap, and they will have one no matter who it
is that is selling it. I am convinced any one can
make from \$5 to \$10 a day in this business any-
where, city or country. They all want Dish Washers.
You can get particulars by addressing the Iron City
Dish Washer Co., E. E. Pittsburgh, Pa., and by begin-
ning at once you can have enough money by spring
to start in most any kind of business. I am going to
stick right to this Dish Washer business till I make
\$10,000.
MATILDA B.

"I should think you would prefer a hat that
would fold down; but, what's the matter with
your sitting up in the gallery? I'd prefer for
you and some other men I know to be up there.
Every time the curtain takes a drop you climb
over half a dozen people, step on their toes,
crush their best clothes and ruin their disposi-
tions, and all you bring back is a clove. As
there are usually four acts, you are my four-
leave-clove. What a lucky woman I am, to be
sure!"

Mr. Hill affected not to hear:
"I'll tell you one thing, Carrie: unless a
shorter style of woman can be grown, the ladies
will have to sit on one side and the men on the
other. Birds of a feather usually flock together,
but you confounded women flock all over the
theatre. Whenever you see a high hat there is
sure to be a woman at the bottom of it. Shake-
speare says all the world's a stage, but the men
who have to sit behind big hats, don't get a
chance to see it much."

Mr. Hill leaned back in his chair complacently.
Surely some of these blows must have told.

"Do you feel better, now?" she inquired
anxiously.

"If women," he continued, "are not allowed
to wear high hats in the theatres, they will go to
church more, as they are bound to show them off
somewhere."

"Yes, a married woman ought to go to church
a great deal, since she usually has to supply piety
for two. Now I am going to ask you a ques-
tion. I would like to know why you never com-
plain of the high hats in the church."

Mr. Hill wondered where she was going to
hit next, and was silent.

"It's because you modest gentlemen take less
interest in the lower extremities of the minister
than you do in those of the ballet. There now!"

In the Murray Hill family at last the high
hat has scored a decisive victory, for the enemy
has surrendered unconditionally.

ALEX. E. SWEET.

As True as Gospel.

A MARRIED man wails thus:

"Nothing maddens me more than to at-
tempt to read the paper to my wife.

"I'll sit down and begin—it's always some-
thing interesting—and she'll be seated for a
minute or two. Then she'll rise and say—

"Go right ahead, dear; I can hear every
word."

"Then she'll prance into the next room and
tinkle and tinkle with things on the mantel or
the bureau, while I raise my voice and have to
roar out some paragraph that loses all its sense
by that means.

"Then she'll disappear again, and I'll hear
her voice come out in muffled tones from the
clothes closet:

"Wait a minute, dear; I'll be back."

"But I don't wait.

"I put on my hat and go down town, and
read to myself all the way."

Consistency.

"JOHNNY, for pity sakes, do say 'Yes,
ma'am,' to the lady and not 'Ugh-huh!'"
Johnny unconcernedly went out to play but in
a few moments came in again.

"Oh, say, mama, mayn't I have a paper for a
kite?"

"Ugh-huh," replied his mother, as she arose
to get it.

"Now I'll have to have some string. Can I
take the ball of twine?"

"Ugh-huh," again answered his mama.

And in this same manner did she reply to each
one of his numerous questions; and yet he was
scolded for using the "grunt" that she indulged
in so frequently.

An Asthma Cure at Last.

European physicians and medical journals re-
port a positive cure for Asthma, in the Kola
plant found on the Congo river, West Africa.
The Kola Importing Co., 1164 Broadway, New
York, are sending free trial cases of the Kola
Compound by mail to all sufferers from Asthma,
who send name and address on a postal card.
A trial costs you nothing.

Madam Ruppert's

GENEROUS OFFER.

Mme. Ruppert will present a bar of her exquisite Almond Oil Soap free to every purchaser of a \$2 bottle of her World Renowned Face Bleach.

This Offer Good to all persons receiving a "Queen of Fashion" this month.



Mme. Ruppert says, "In order that all may have an opportunity to try my exquisite Almond Oil Soap, I will give to every person receiving a "Queen of Fashion" this month, a bar free with every purchase of a \$2.00 bottle of my World Renowned Face Bleach."

Mme. Ruppert's Face Bleach is not a new, untried preparation. It has stood the test for years, and in every case of Freckles, Moth, Pimples, Eczema, and in fact, any discoloration or disease of the skin it is always successful in removing. It cannot fail to clear the skin, as its action of drawing all discolorations and removing a slight surface of the cuticle is the only thorough way of eradicating impurities from the skin. Face Bleach is harmless to the most delicate skin, and its constant use will not injure the complexion, but will keep it perfect, although it is not necessary to use Face Bleach continually, as a thorough clearing of the skin by Face Bleach lasts for years. It is endorsed by the medical fraternity generally, and has the confidence of the people.

Mme. Ruppert has proven the effectiveness of her Face Bleach by having patients at her office with but one side of the face cleared at a time, showing the remarkable difference between the side cleared and the side as it was before treatment. Face Bleach is sent to patrons in any part of the United States, securely packed in plain wrapper. The price of Face Bleach is \$2.00 a bottle or three bottles, taken together, for \$5.00. As stated above, I will give to every person receiving a "Queen of Fashion" this month a bar of my exquisite Almond Oil Soap free with every purchase of my World Renowned Face Bleach.

Hoping to hear from many of my patrons whose orders and letters shall have my personal attention.

MME. A. RUPPERT,

COMPLEXION SPECIALIST,

Dept. B, No. 6 East 14th Street,

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WALTHAM AND ELGIN WATCHES FOR OUR READERS.

Many of our readers need new watches, and, for their benefit, we have decided to purchase genuine Waltham and Elgin Watches at wholesale rates. These watches will be sent to our readers only, as we cannot spend our time furnishing the general public at these phenomenally low prices. Every watch sent out will be the latest and best production of the "AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCH CO." or of the "ELGIN NATIONAL



WATCH CO.", the makers of the original and genuine "Waltham" and "Elgin" watches. Every reader is at liberty to return any watch purchased within three days from receipt, if the watch is not as represented in every way, and the purchase money will be refunded INSTANTLY.

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"THE QUEEN OF FASHION SPECIAL." Solid Gold Watch, \$16.00.

No. 1 is a genuine Waltham or Elgin Ladies' watch in a solid gold hunting case. The case is ornamented with beautiful engraving. The works of the watch are jeweled with genuine precious stones cut and polished in Europe. The dial is porcelain and the hands are blued steel. This watch is the handsomest and most serviceable in the market because it is made to last forever. It retails at from \$25.00 to \$30.00. Our price to "Queen of Fashion" readers, including free, safe delivery, \$16.00.

No. 2. LADIES' SIZE.

"THE GEM" OPEN FACE OR HUNTING CASE. Gold Watch, \$12.00.

No. 2 has just the same works as No. 1, in a case made of solid gold in two sheets, stiffened between with a thin sheet of fine composition metal. The engraving is beautiful. The makers guarantee that this case will look like solid gold for twenty years. Like all our watches this is a most accurate timepiece. Retail price from \$20.00 to \$25.00. Our price to readers only, including free, safe delivery, \$12.00.

Note, No. 2 is a genuine gold filled watch, nobody but an expert can tell it from solid gold.

No. 3. LADIES' SIZE.

"LADIES' PRIDE" HUNTING OR OPEN FACE. Solid Silver Watch \$9.75.

No. 3 is a genuine Waltham or Elgin watch, ladies' size hunting case or open face. The works are exactly like those mentioned in offer No. 1, and the case is solid silver of the fineness of United States standard coin. This watch retails at from \$12.50 to \$18.00, but we will send it to our readers only, including free, safe delivery, for \$9.75.

No. 4. MEN'S SIZE.

OPEN FACE GOLD WATCH, \$10.00.

No. 4 is a genuine Waltham or Elgin watch. It is stem wind and set, and like all the watches we offer, it contains compensation balance, safety pinion, seven jewels and all the latest improvements. The case is open face with heavy plate glass crystal that will withstand any reasonable strain. It is genuine gold-filled and warranted by the makers to wear just like solid gold for fifteen years. This watch is an accurate timepiece, good enough for the most particular person in the world. The ordinary retail price is from \$15.00 to \$20.00, but we will sell them, for a short time, to our readers only, including free, safe delivery for \$10.00.

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Say whether you want Waltham or Elgin. Prices do not include a subscription. All men's watches are equally suitable for boys and all ladies' watches for girls. Readers may purchase all the watches they wish at these reduced rates until further notice. No goods sent C. O. D. Your money back if you want it within three days from receipt.

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